The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1873. NUMBER 67.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BAZAAR OF THE NATIONS

AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING,

IN AID OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association,

OF CHICAGO.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the late novel and successful enterprise held in Boston under the above title, are in Chicago to arrange for its reproduction in the EXPOSITION BUILDING during the Holidays, upon the grand scale possible with its dimensions.

It is proposed that the illustrations—German, Swiss, Italian, Turkish, Chinese, French, Venetian, Russian, and Syrian structures,—to be peopled in characteristic costume, shall be of double the frontage of the buildings in the Boston Bazaar.

As the delegates from Boston must return on Tuesday, a meeting of ladies and gentlemen who desire to participate in the entertainment will be held in Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7:30 o'clock, to listen to their explanations of the nature and attractions of the scheme.

JOHN V. FARWELL, GEO. H. HIGH,
T. W. HARVEY, PHILIP MYERS,
J. W. FARLIN, S. A. KEAN,
N. S. BOUTON, C. R. BLACKALL,
D. W. BAKER, CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,
H. Z. CULVER, W. W. VAN ARSDALE.

Special Notice.

The Sherman House has not suspended, nor will it.

The Elegant Sherman still the favorite; is in successful operation, and has already won the celebrity of being the Model Hotel of the world.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.
N. C. MUNSON, Proprietor.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD!

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1873.

N. Tolcott, J. M. Banks, J. T. Mathews, E. B. Lane, E. P. Sheldon, N. R. Warwick, and 500 others:

GENTLEMEN: In response to your invitation to become a candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, allow me to say that I feel deeply gratified for your compliment, and, trusting in the voters of the Ward, will become your candidate. If elected, I shall devote my best energies to promote the interests of the Ward, and to the strictest economy in the administration of the City Government. Thanking you, gentlemen, I am, very truly,

J. L. CAMPBELL.

P. S.—To the voters of the Thirteenth Ward: The votes taken for Alderman at the meetings held at Ously Hall, and at the corner of Western-av. and Tyler-st., on Monday evening, were, as I understand it, only complimentary, and not in any way intended to forestall the primary meeting to be held on Tuesday next, at which all candidates of the Ward are to submit their claims.

J. L. CAMPBELL.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, BEDDING, AND WINDOW SHADES.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS

FOR SALE BY

W. J. ONAHAN,

112 & 114 DEARBORN-ST.

3 Lots on Blue Island-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

40 Lots on Evans, Paulina, and Wood-sts., near Ashland-av., on easy terms of payment.

54 desirable Lots near Humboldt Park.

25 choice Lots in South Shore Subdivision, Hyde Park.

Perfect title to all. Abstracts furnished to purchasers.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

HUSKING GLOVES.

MERCHANTS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SELL

Hall's Patent Husking Gloves.

Address HALL'S HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 South Clinton-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

West Division Railway, North Chicago Railway, Elgin Watch, Chicago City Gas Stock and Bonds, Chamber of Commerce, Traders' Insurance, and several National Banks' Shares; all for sale very low by WM. F. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

FOR SALE.

FINE LEATHER

Card and Letter Cases,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

W. W. GREENER,

St. Mary's Gun Works, Birmingham, England,

Begs to announce the arrival in Chicago of his Traveling Agent, ALFRED HOLLIS, with samples of his celebrated Breech-Loading Hard and Close-Shooting Shot Guns, including his latest Patent Treble-Wedge Fast and Patent Self-Acting Striker Guns. Address, till 28th inst., Gardner House, city; morning, 7 till 10; afternoon, 1 till 2, and after 6.

FINANCIAL.

A Chapter of Wall Street Rumors.

Serious Financial Irregularities Among the Railroads.

The Lake Shore and Toledo, Wabash & Western Involved.

Vanderbilt's Star Begins to Wane in Wall Street.

Reasons Assigned for the Decline in His Stocks.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch's Northern Pacific Presentiments.

The St. Louis Banks to Resume Currency Payment To-Day.

Effects of the Panic on Eastern Manufacturers.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DECLINE IN VANDERBILT STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The sudden and rapid decline in Vanderbilt stocks yesterday is attributed to the agitation of the affairs of the Lake Shore Railway Company, and of those of the Union Trust Company, together with the publication of reiterated charges of fraud on the part of the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore Railroad Company. Reports that mismanagement had been discovered in the affairs of the Toledo, Wabash, & Western Railroad; and that the New Jersey Southern Railroad was bankrupt; and that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad could not pay its debts, also contributed to effect this decline. Lake Shore people strenuously deny the truth of such charges against their Executive Committee, and the officers of the Union Trust Company decline to say anything regarding the present condition of their affairs.

THE POPULAR OPINION

in Wall street concerning Com. Vanderbilt is divided. One side believes in his integrity, and in that of his associates; and the other side as confidently advance the opinion that George Bird Grinnell & Co. are merely the scapegoats of the Vanderbilt party, and deserve the sympathy, not the censure, of the community.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The project for the formation of a combination of telegraph companies, which has been in contemplation for some time, and is now about to be consummated, has been hastened in consequence of Vanderbilt's acquisition of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

RUMORS OF DEFALCATIONS

in several railway companies have exercised a depressing effect on the market for several days. Prominent among suspected corporations is the Lake Shore Company. The embezzlement or fraud said to have taken place in this Company's affairs is variously estimated at from several hundred thousand to several million dollars. The officers of the Company deny this; but inquiry develops the fact that they lost a large amount by the failure of George Bird Grinnell & Co. A Director of the Company says that only about $250,000 was lost through the failure of this firm.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY,

which was embarrassed during the early days of the panic, is now undergoing a process of resuscitation. The floating debt of the road is reported at $20,000,000. It is proposed to fund the floating debt, and, possibly, some of the earliest maturing coupons. The matter will probably be arranged within two days.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN.

It is alleged that the rumored frauds in the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway have grown out of the stock operations of Azariah Boody, Vice President of the road. It is said that investigation by an administrator succeeded in discovering frauds exceeding several hundred thousands of dollars. W. L. Scott, Director of the Road, informed a *Tribune* reporter that a few years ago Mr. Boody was a member of the firm of Kidd, Preice & Co., No. 19 Broad street. This firm had done stock business for Boody, and he had been accustomed to place the money of the Road in their custody. He withdrew from the firm, which then became C. H. Peirce & Co., and continued to act as his bankers. About the time of the failure of Peirce & Co., a change was made in the direction of the Road, and it was discovered that a part of the Company's funds were still with Peirce. All except a sum not exceeding $100,000 had been recovered, as had nearly all the securities. This amount Boody was abundantly able to pay, so there was little cause for apprehension; and the Road was doing as well as could be desired.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. M'CULLOCH ON THE COOKE FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Ex-Secretary McCulloch, who is still in this city, now admits that he was not altogether unprepared for the news of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., but while he was convinced in his own mind that the Northern Pacific Railroad would ultimately greatly embarrass Jay Cooke & Co., he had no idea they would suffer so seriously, or that the final smash would occur at so early a day as it did.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Again, it is stated that within about one week the Receiver of the suspended First National Bank of this city will be ready to pay over to the Government about $100,000, and about 30 per cent to depositors. The Government does not, as is believed by some, stand in the position of a preferred creditor of the suspended Bank.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—There are at least a dozen members of Congress now here. Some of them have been at the Treasury obtaining financial information, with a view to legislation on the subject of the currency during the coming session.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKS TO RESUME.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The St. Louis banks will resume currency payments to-morrow. There is a little uneasiness in some quarters in regard to the result, but no serious trouble is anticipated. The banks have been strengthening themselves as well as they were able, and it is thought that nearly all will be able to go through without much difficulty. A few have been a little slow in redeeming their Clearing-House certificates, and there will probably be some of these outstanding for some days to come. It is said that the strong banks will help the weak ones until the crisis is passed. No run is expected, although many small depositors, it is thought, will withdraw their funds and transfer them to other banks.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The jobbing trade is generally dull. Business on 'Change shows faint signs of revival. Manufacturers are running carefully. The saw-mills and flouring-mills are all in operation again. Building has been checked, and lumber men are complaining bitterly. The iron-mills and furnaces are still going; but, there being a greatly diminished demand for their products, they are economizing in various ways.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—A statement in detail of the effect of the panic and the money stringency on the manufacturing interests of New England, obtained from trustworthy sources, after careful inquiry, will be given in the *Daily Advertiser* of to-morrow. Though suppressing no facts, it gives grounds for belief in a speedy return of prosperity. The worst is past; and, after a very little time, the capitalists and the laboring classes will begin a season of prosperity which will be the better on account of the difficulty which preceded it. A start, which is more likely now than further depression, is only needed to again set business going. While a score of manufactories have been reported as shutting down or about to shut down, hundreds have not yet began any diminution in their products, and a very large proportion do not contemplate it. In certain lines of goods that do not perish with the season, it is proposed to keep right on with the manufacture as though nothing had occurred. Where a reduction is considered necessary, in almost every case the suspension is only partial, and the operatives will be retained and receive wages enough, and no more, to keep the wolf from the door. The worst that can occur cannot prevent a very early beginning of a very heavy spring trade. It is particularly in the manufactories, where a large stock was already on hand, that the shutting down has begun.

The great cause for the reduction is over-production, or, rather, production during and through the panic; so that now, the money panic having affected all classes and reduced the demand, an over-production is the result.

The signs of returning prosperity are seen in Fall River, where the earliest movement towards general shutting down was made. A committee appointed at a recent meeting to see what concert of action could be obtained among manufacturers in other places, it is said, found little favor; and the movement, it now seems, is not popular where it originated. A few there now favor running on short time for a while, but the majority are in favor of continuing to run on full time.

The cause of the depression in the paper trade is given as over-production more than the money stringency. The effect, it is thought, will be to crush the small men of little capital, who are producing an inferior article only for sale, but the large and well-established classes cannot be injured. Several of the mills are now running on short time, and all are carefully revising their pay-rolls preparatory to diminishing their working force, if it becomes necessary.

THE HARMONY COTTON-MILLS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Cohoes, N. Y., says the closing of the Harmony Cotton-Mills was not owing to financial difficulties, or anything else connected with money stringency. It is merely in accordance with annual usage.

MANUFACTORIES CLOSED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The effects of the late financial troubles are beginning to be felt among the working classes. In many trades, large numbers of operatives were discharged at the close of the week for want of employment or for want of funds to pay them. Three shoe-manufactories closed Saturday night, indefinitely. The employes in one establishment were offered work at reduced wages, but the men declined to work for wages below those established by the Crispins' Society, and were consequently discharged. Nearly every trade is affected similarly.

CRIME.

A Row Results in the Death of One of the Participants.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—During a caucus row in the Town of Lake Saturday afternoon, Gerge Danks, of Bay View, was fatally injured, and several others were much hurt.

What Happened in the "Sweet Home Valley," Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—A dispatch from Albany, Oregon, to-night says, that yesterday two men—Varemoisen and Shirtz—got into a quarrel over a shooting-match at Buckhead saloon, in Sweet Home Valley, 25 miles east of this place, which resulted in the death of both parties. Varemoisen stabbed Shirtz in the breast, killing him, when one of Shirtz' brothers struck Varemoisen on the back of his neck, breaking it, and causing instant death. The Sheriff is in pursuit of the murderer.

The Alleged Poisoning Case in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Capt. Samuel M. Smith, to whom it is alleged poison was administered by her servant at the request of her husband, lies in a critical condition, and the physician says her recovery is extremely doubtful. The investigation will begin to-morrow.

Alleged Forgeries in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Daniel R. Watson, formerly Secretary of several Building Associations in this city, was arrested at Erie, Pa., and brought here Friday last on a requisition, three indictments for forgery having been found against him. The forgeries are on city banks and said to amount to $4,000.

A Fatal Affray at Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 26.—John Walteride was cut in the abdomen this evening, by Peter Dasbach, at a saloon. The wound is pronounced fatal by the surgeons. Walteride's home is at No. 186 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. Dasbach is still at large.

Burglars Arrested in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 26.—Four professional burglars, who came to this city on Friday morning from New York, with full kits of tools, were captured Saturday afternoon before they had accomplished anything.

The Circuit Clerk of Jasper County a Defaulter and Fugitive.

From the Robinson (Ill.) Argus, Oct. 23.

On Saturday last, Messrs. Fuller Nigh and J. H. Halley passed through this place, on their way to Palestine, to confer with Judge Allen relative to the appointment of a successor to Ogden Monell, Circuit Clerk of Jasper County, and also Master in Chancery,—Monell having absconded. His defalcations in the two offices will, it is presumed, amount to several thousand dollars, but the exact amount cannot be ascertained until the appointment of a Clerk and Master in Chancery, and an investigation of the books and papers belonging to those offices. We also hear it reported that Monell had been guilty of forgery in addition to the appropriation of money to his own use belonging to other parties, which necessarily passed through his hands in the public trusts he held. Monell had held the office of clerk some two or three terms, and was re-elected last fall by a very small majority for a term of four years more, and in the transaction of the business of his office had made a good clerk. Watts, the late County Clerk of Lawrence County, who defaulted, forged county orders, etc., had been in office some four or five terms, and in the business of his office was regarded as one of the best clerks in the State.

A Gang of Counterfeiters in Northern Iowa.

From the Clear Lake (Cerro Gordo County, Ia.) Observer.

Quite a stir was made in town on Wednesday last by the appearance of United States Marshal Melindy and a posse of detectives, who came in from a raid on one of the worst gangs of counterfeiters in the Northwest. They are the same known as the Latta gang, formerly of Monroe, Wis. It is supposed they were warned of danger by a spy from Mason City, Tuesday afternoon, for when their headquarters were reached, Tuesday at 11 p. m., the birds had flown. The house, which is located among the hills, about eight miles south of this village, was searched, and a large amount of material found, which proved that counterfeit currency and five-cent nickels have been manufactured in large quantities during the past year. The material for nickels was found ready for casting. Clothing enough for twenty men, and large quantities of women's clothing, from coarse shoddy to fine broadcloth and silk, was found, in all sorts of shapes and styles. An electrotype apparatus and two whisky stills were brought to light. Arms and ammunition in large quantities were found.

Five men have been at work in this den a part of the time for the last year and a half, and three were there two hours before the officers reached the place; but, as they had about three hours' warning, they carefully concealed the most dangerous material, and disappeared when most wanted. They have lived here under the name of Watson nearly two years. Their true name and aliases, and history for ten years past, is well known to the Marshal and his detectives. Government detectives traced the gang from here to Wisconsin, and had arrangements made for their capture, but it is now ascertained that they had parties connected with them that have been above suspicion, even keeping a paid guard at Mason City, who saw the Marshal there and reported them in this vicinity, and they, mistrusting his business, disappeared.

This party have conducted their business in such a way since they have been here that no suspicion rose against them. They were in town but little, paid for what they bought, attended to their own affairs, and the neighbors supposed that only two men were there, and they engaged in legitimate business, as they owned some land and were improving it. Suspicion was still further lulled by the fact that they never passed a nickel of their counterfeit currency in the vicinity.

FOREIGN.

The Bombardment of Cartagena Commenced.

Increased Accessions to the French Republicans.

Important Meetings in London and Paris.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The Government fleet arrived off Cartagena on Thursday last, and formed in line of battle. The forts opened fire on it without effect. The insurgent vessels remained inside the harbor, but an engagement was expected on the following day.

The *Imparcial* says the insurgent Junta at Cartagena demand a ransom of $10,000 each for four merchantmen captured by their fleet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Thirty former Deputies of Alsace and Lorraine have signed an address in the Assembly in favor of a Republic.

Minister Washburne, Consul-General Reade, D. D. Field, Esq., of New York; Mr. Frederick Passy, Secretary of the French Peace Society, and others, met here to-day, and discussed the propositions laid down at the Jurisdictional Congress of Brussels. The conference was followed by a dinner, at which a toast to the friendship of France and the United States was enthusiastically received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 27—6 a. m.—The Rev. Dr. Parker, one of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance at New York, has returned home. He preached at Exeter Hall last night, and spoke in the highest terms of the institutions, resources, and future of the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A meeting was held at Blackheath to-day, in favor of the amnesty of the Fenian convicts. Six thousand persons were present. The affair passed off quietly.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Oct. 26.—Three Cures recently chosen by old Catholics of this city, were formally installed to-day.

NEW YORK.

A New Ocean Cable to be Laid—Prominent Railroad Companies Interested in the Scheme.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A NEW OCEAN CABLE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A company has been formed in England with a capital of £2,000,000 for the purpose of laying a cable between the United States and England, the terminus on this side to be somewhere on Long Island. The Board of Directors is made up of prominent English and American capitalists. A large portion of the cable is said to be already constructed, and all the contracts, if not now signed, soon will be. When laid the cable will be connected with the instruments of the Automatic Telegraph Company, whose wires will be extended along the lines of the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railways. It is even asserted on good authority that the President of the Pennsylvania Railway has already given orders for elevating the wires of the Automatic Company along his road. The object of the co-operation of railways with this enterprise is understood to be to prevent any espionage of rival railroad enterprises over particular messages relating to their business.

BUFFALO'S BRIDGE.

Trains to Pass Over the New Structure at an Early Day—Some Account of the Enterprise.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The new international railway bridge is so near completed that pedestrians crossed over Saturday. The first train of cars will cross on Monday, Nov. 3. No inauguration ceremonies have yet been decided upon.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The superstructure of the International Bridge is of iron, supported on stone piers, with the necessary draws for the passage of vessels. The length of the main bridge, across the river, is 1,968 feet; thence across Squaw Island to the west end of the bridge over Black Rock Harbor, is about 1,200 feet; and the bridge over the Harbor to Niagara street is 517 feet. Squaw Island is at present crossed by trestle work some twenty feet in height, but this is to be filled up so that the track across the island will be upon a solid embankment. The work of filling will not be done until the completion of the bridge, however, as the material is to be brought from Canada. Commencing at the Canada shore there will be nine spans across the river proper; three of these are 190 feet each in the clear; then come three spans, each 240 feet in the clear; then two draw openings, each 160 feet; then one span of 190 feet, to Squaw Island. The length of the bridge across Black Rock Harbor, as before stated, is 517 feet, and in this will also be two openings of ninety feet each, with a pier between. The "swing" over the opening, as well as that over the opening of the river, will be operated by steam, and the length of time required to open or shut the same is given at fifty seconds. The location of the swing in the river—nearer the American than the Canadian shore—is in accordance with the decision of a Commission of United States Engineers, appointed by the Government, consisting of Gen. Warren, Col. Merrill, and Col. Harwood, and the selection of the position meets the entire approval of the Canadian parties. The iron-work for the bridge is manufactured at Phœnixville, near Philadelphia, and the superstructure is known as the Pratt truss. The trusses consist of four main lines—that from pier to pier, the lower chord, as it is called; that parallel with it, but at a considerable height above it, and known as the main chord; and counter supports at either end, on which the upper chord rests. The upper chord and counters are tubular, put together in five pieces, with flanges. The lower chord consists of rods which tie the counters and verticals, and resist the tendency of the upper chords to thrust the counters apart. The upper chord is that on which the roadway is hung. Transverse girders are suspended therefrom. The girders bolted to the lower chord and connected with the upper by an iron vertical principal. The uniform load which would necessarily fall on this vertical principal is distributed latterly by means of counter-braces and rods, until it is thrown finally on the piers. The bridge has the strength of a tubular one, without its weight and other objections. Vertical and counter-pieces from the sides; the tops of the vertical principals, united horizontally, strengthened diagonally, and supported by angle ties, form the roof, and the roadway constitutes the floor. The chief-engineer in the construction of the bridge is Mr. E. P. Hansford, of Montreal, and the resident engineer is Mr. J. Hobson, of Fort Erie.

WASHINGTON.

The New School of Federalism—Creswell's "Caisse d'Epargne."

A French Observer on the Bank of France—Hints Toward Specie Payments.

The Jew's One Hold on Empire—Gold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1873.

Nothing is more significant of the lapse of convictions into chaos than the new gospel of interference preached by ex-Rebels like Hughes, in Virginia, and half-Rebels at the outset, like Mr. Creswell.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

is being pressed upon the people there solely on the theory that, unless they elect Hughes and his ticket, the Washington Government will not build a canal across the mountains for them. To carry out this cheat, that lanky financier, John Sherman, has set out for Virginia, with Sanford Conover and William Windom,—two sages of about equal importance in the public economy,—in order to seem to be inspecting the canal, while, meantime, they take a hand in the campaign. This is public meanness and deceit unworthy of gentlemen or a State. It is the terrors of the Protective system turned inward, saying to a part of the country, as it says to Nova Scotia or to the Canadian Dominion: "Join us, or we will fix up our tariff to your injury." The fact is patent to any observer, that there is no prospect of the Government building the James & Kanawha Canal; and, if there were, it would be contemptible to pivot the measure upon the political expression of the people to be benefited. It is easy to find fellows like Windom and Conover working on this "lay;" but there ought to be a limit to John Sherman's shallow cunning, because he has some respectable connections and some desire of dignity. The argument which had better be addressed to the Virginia spirit should be higher in object and motive. Nothing would answer better with the young soldiery in the Valley and the tradesmen and farmers of Piedmont than to set forward the negro's deserts, the fullness of his time, and the practical righteousness and statesmanship of assimilating him in the Commonwealth.

MR. CRESWELL'S EFFORT.

The Postmaster-General is guilty of the same appeal to sordid motives in Baltimore City, and the offense is worst in him as a part of the Government. He drops the innuendo that Maryland had better look out and support his party, as Baltimore needs her port cleaned out and purified, her sluices widened, and so forth. Suppose these things are needed, have they anything to do with how men cast their ballots? Such arguments are in the nature of bribery and corruption.

Mr. Creswell then preaches the new gospel of Federalism in the matter of a universal Postal Bank, which shall pay 4 per cent and "help the people," while they, meantime, help the Government by buying its bonds. The class of people who would support such a bank are the depositors in the present Savings Banks, and these latter banks are already secured by investments in Government bonds. They probably own as many Government bonds as the National Banks keep in the vaults of the Treasury. As a general rule, the Savings Banks are perfectly conservative and sound, and they invest what they do not keep in Government or State securities in mortgages on real estate and farms, quite as good and safe uses of the money as our politicians would make of it with their harbor-jobs and mountain-canals. If the Savings Banks were all "pooling" not to pay depositors, and there was a loud outcry against them, and if, also, there was a want of market for our bonds, Mr. Creswell would be in order; but he appears to be a restless suggester, filled with towering schemes for personal fame which are not consonant with the structure of our Government. When it comes to be the custom of depositing all individual savings with the Government, it will some day come to be compulsion to do so, and Administrations will subsist upon such savings, and Congressmen make jobs to employ the money. One paternal benefaction will suggest another, and a man of Mr. Creswell's temperament never stops. As he expressed it, "He wanted to make his department of the Government do the most for the people that it could." If every department proceeds on that supposition, after awhile the people themselves will have nothing to do.

THE MINNESOTA CONTRIBUTION.

The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. John Jay Knox, whose organ appears to be Bill King's paper, published at Minneapolis, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is asked this question by the New York *Nation*:

A Receiver of the First National (Cooke's) Bank was appointed, and is now in charge of it. He reports that he found only $67,000 in currency of all kinds. Now, the last bank-statement showed that the bank held $140,000 in greenbacks of the $300,000 it was bound to hold as reserve. The question is, What became of the difference?—and it is suggested by the common belief in Washington that all the influential depositors were paid off *before the funds were turned over to the Receiver*, on the ground that they were "special depositors." Another is, How came the United States to have $287,000 ($187,000 illegally, because without any security) on deposit in this bank, when the Treasury-vaults are on the other side of the street? Finally, Why, when Section 29 of the National Banking law forbids any bank to advance more than one-tenth of its capital, or, in the present case, $50,000, to any one person or firm, were Jay Cooke & Co. allowed to become the debtors of this bank for thirteen times this amount?

To this I may add that, ever since Mr. Hulburd's removal,—at which time some ugly testimony was given about the Comptroller's office, high and low,—I have within my sphere been quite as good a friend of the Deputy of that time and Comptroller-in-Chief of this, as Jay Cooke & Co. It is quite probable that a Comptroller who seeks Bill King, and the grazing calves on his stock farm who edit for King, to make his explanations, is at the moment nonplussed about some public duty he has neglected. Conscience doth make cowards of us all. The National Banks are solely regulated by the Comptroller and his Examiners. It is his business to see when a bank has been misbehaving, and protect its creditors. If a change in the Comptroller's worldly circumstances make him more sensitive about the solvency of some one particular National Bank, he ought to rotate, not go into newspaper polemics. To quote (in a slightly modified form) his rash Minnesota defender:

We are only surprised that the Government should retain him after the innumerable times his shortcomings have been exposed.

Mr. Knox has said that he accepted his position of Deputy originally in order to be recommended for a more profitable position as the executive officer of some bank. He is, therefore, consistent in denying to Henry D. Cooke that he called my attention to the report of Haas, the Berlin Commissioner to visit the Northern Pacific Railroad,—a report of which I had no previous knowledge. It was my misfortune that I had no bank to give him.

HAAS' REPORT.

It happens, also, that the opinion I expressed last June, after personal inspection, that the Northern Pacific land grant looked to me like the rest of the Western country, is confirmed by Haas, who also pronounced against the sufficiency of its financial backing. He said that the land was very good; it is,—far better land than the part of Prussia adjacent to Berlin, no more frozen in than the Baltic, and more inspiring as a landscape; and I said the best possible for it out of regard to the settlers on the line, who did not deserve to suffer for the o'er sanguine expectations of the grant-holders. The Minnesota people will at last find out what an obstacle Bill King and his championship is to the honest interests of the State. They would do well to pass him through one of the saw-mills near his home, and convert him into indifferent lumber to fence the cemetery-lot of the Washington lobby.

EXERCISES ON SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Marquis de Chambron, who was a connection of the Marquis de la Fayette and a friend of De Tocqueville, has just produced in Paris a book on the Executive Power in America. This gentleman was brutally assailed two years ago for having brought the matter of the sale of French arms to the attention of some of our Senators. He was then, as now, doing his duty as the legal adviser of the French Legation, which was maintaining a lawsuit with individual contractors in arms. The lineage, intelligence, and experience of the Marquis led me to pay heed to some observations which he made to me yesterday on the subject of specie-resumption and the weakness of our currency in America. I do not pretend to be exact in this remembrance of some quite novel matters:

Mr. August Belmont being mentioned, the Marquis said:

"What is Mr. Belmont? He is most notably the person charged in America with instructions from the Rothschilds as follows:

'BUY GOLD FOR US WHENEVER YOU CAN.'

The Rothschilds have thus been drainers and hoarders of gold for years; they take it in all the time, and let it out when nations need it or other people begin to hoard it. In 1833 the young Thiers (or his factor) went to Frankfort to get eighty-odd millions of francs [perhaps dollars—*Narrator*] for the French Government. The chief of the Rothschilds there said: 'There will be no difficulty about this; dismiss it from your mind, except in this respect: we would like you to be present this evening when we call together the representatives of the Jewish houses which support us in our loans and credits.'

"'That is unnecessary and awkward, and will embarrass the result,' said the Frenchman.

"'Not at all. These people know the basis of our banking—specie; and specie is the specialty of our tribe. They all have confidence in us; but, at a time like this, we wish you to add, by your official presence, confidence to our representations, for these Jews know where the specie of the world is hoarded in revolutionary periods, and, if we lose the confidence of our Israelitish bankers, nobody else but they could find that specie.'

"Therefore, as expected, the Jews gathered in that evening, and the Rothschild on the spot said: 'We have negotiated a loan for the new Citizen-King of France to such an extent. We are accustomed to rely upon you, and we now bring you here to give your assent, if you will, to that in which we have full confidence.'

"The Jews nodded their heads affirmatively. Thiers was so profoundly impressed that, after the upsetting of Louis Philippe, whom the Rothschilds had well supported, he said to his benefactors of fifteen years before:

"'Did you not feel crippled and apprehensive the year of Louis Philippe's downfall?'

"'Yes, for six months we did. But these Jews, our brethren whom you saw in '33, knew where most of the immeasurable gold hoarded up in Asia was secreted. They sent to the Jews in China, India, and all the Mongolian and Malay nations, to produce it from their hiding places. Responsive to that call, which was confidence in itself, the money came. It saved the house of Rothschild.'

"Specie is the basis of the social and political world. Gold has been mined for countless ages, and relatively little of it ever lost, for conquest goes in search of it, cowardice surrenders it, and compromise finds it most convenient to give up and to demand.

THE HOARDING OF MONEY.

At a celebrated English Parliamentary investigation, a few years ago, the question was asked:

"'What would be the effect of the first shot fired between England and France?'

"The witness replied: 'The hoarding up of $2,000,000,000 of francs over Europe.'

"Let me give an instance of the same kind in America. 'During the late panic,' said a stranger to me, 'I drew on a well-known European house for $1,029 currency previously insured by a cable-acceptance. I received two $500 bills and $29 scattering. Said I: 'Please change one of these great American bills as I must go out of the city to my family to-night.' He replied: 'I cannot. Currency is not to be had.' So I ran around New York greatly perplexed; full of money, but without the bills of small denomination to pay my steamboat fare. After exhausting all general resources, I applied to a friend: 'Bon Dieu! Help me out of this uncivilized extremity.' He said: 'I will; because when I foresaw or felt this panic coming, I drew out of my bank $40,000 and hoarded it up.'"

"Thus, the greatest banking firm keeps its supremacy by buying gold constantly in quiet times, and by knowing where the vast excess of gold is hoarded in times of panic. Gold is capricious as the human spirit. It is the currency of the ages. You must destroy the oldest superstition of men before you can put anything in its place. What could the Rothschilds have done to save themselves in 1848 if paper were the staple of money?

"France," said the Marquis de Chambron, "is the nation which brings out gold the quickest and cheapest, because, in fifty years, she has never dishonored her obligations, whatever the class or race of the beneficiary. Her last loan brought 58 francs on 50 francs. The Bank of France is the most approved bank in Europe, because it behaves closest to the etiquette of realistic and civilized banking; it does not, like your American banks, or the Bank of England, invest any of its surplus in real estate; but the amount of investments in the best negotiable business-paper determines its circulation. Its general success, considering our many disturbances, is greater than that of the Bank of England. If it held merely mortgages on land and houses, and there was a sudden run upon it, its circulation would be exhausted; but, as its loans are on business-paper, it has an elasticity of circulation; for it can increase its currency when there is most need.

"To show a relation between the amount of currency and the needs of a nation for it," said the Marquis, finally, "is the problem of squaring the circle. There is no limit to the amount of money which a panic will not absorb. But to do any banking upon a basis of paper which makes no promises of redeemability in specie, is to invite panics, and meet them with new expansions, which again will be absorbed in times of panic. That is the difference between your merchants and those of Europe. The American merchant would like the Government to help him out of his need, without inquiring about the legitimacy of the help issued. But nobody cuts loose from a gold and silver basis in Europe without some distinct understanding."

THE AMOUNT OF GOLD IN THE WORLD.

The movement of gold and the amount of it extant must well be studied by any financier of pretensions, and nothing could alarm the owners of gold more than to read Mr. Boutwell's report, and hear in his official expression the opinion of the United States, viz.: that the principles of political economy do not apply to the purposes of our Government. The test question asked of a witness is, "Do you believe in a Supreme Being and a system of rewards and punishments?" If he do not, he is thrown out of court. In likemanner, the jury of mankind will throw any Board of Exchequer out of court which does not believe in gold as the standard of money.

Joseph S. Wilson, Law-Commissioner,—who had less time than more recent Commissioners to float railroad grants over men's farms,—made a compution of the gold-yield and the gold-aggregate of the world in 1867. He tabulated the gold *and silver* as about $9,107,725,889 for the total yield of the Western Hemisphere since its discovery; the gold alone being $3,060,655,000, the silver being nearly twice the gold in amount. He estimated the yield per annum for North and South America to be: Gold, $75,000,000 a year, and silver, $61,000,000. Adding the gold and silver yield of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, he estimated the total amount mined on the globe since Columbus, $5,117,000,000 gold, and $6,650,000,000 silver. He also ventured a guess at the gold and silver existing prior to the discovery of America, and estimated it as low as $60,000,000 gold and $140,000,000 silver.

In short, he put the amount of gold on the globe at a little less than six billions ($5,876,854,430), and of silver at above seven billions (total, $12,906,825,889). America had turned out nine-tenths of the whole.

Michael Chevalier, in 1848,—California and Australia hardly yet at work,—thought the world contained in gold and silver—specie, bullion, plate, etc.—about $8,500,000,000, of which only one-eighth was gold. Another authority set the amount of gold down in 1850 at $3,000,000,000.

About the first of the year 1873, the following were the deposits of specie or its equivalent in immediately redeemable paper in the great money-markets:

In London	$600,000,000
In Paris	63,000,000
In New York	200,000,000
In the German Empire	40,000,000
Total	$903,000,000

This is a small amount of specie compared to the vast sum figured out by Mr. Wilson: it is only one-sixth of the gold extant; only one-twelfth of the gold and silver. If twice as much existed in the form of plate, jewelry, etc., where was the rest? Hoarded, it would seem, beyond the reach of Jew or trader, or, as my informant said above, hidden away amongst the Jews and money-seekers of despotic and semi-civilized States. The common understanding, tradition, and superstition of men makes the Mongol return his gold to his country, the Hindoo secrete it from his Prince, the German exact his indemnity in it, and the Jew recover his lost inheritance by tracing up the wanderings and routes of gold. A man is worse than an Atheist in the sight of nations who denies gold to be the standard of value. For this Abraham bought a place to lay his bones, Judas sold his master, and Gen. Butler lost the confidence of Mr. Parton. But Gen. Grant thinks we have brought the wanderer back with a whistle, even while we refuse to take pay in anything but gold for duties on imports. The difference between the amount of gold in the money-markets of the world as above, and the amount of our currency and National-Bank notes, shows how far we are from specie payments, and why prices are high with us. Our legal-tenders, so called, which we do not pretend to redeem, are one-half the amount of the specie to loan in all the markets of America and Western Europe. GATH.

Commissioner Baker Charged with Misconduct—The Boston Post Office Extension Abandoned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER BAKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—A communication is published in the *Capital*, making charges against General Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, the truthfulness and proof of which are said to be undeniable, and the writer claims to have more of the same sort that will be forthcoming. Baker is charged, among other things, with nepotism and favoritism and oppression of the clerks in the Pension Bureau; also with proclaiming his policy, in the administration of his important office to consist in honesty, efficiency, and reform generally; while, at the same time, he is charged with having paid money out of the Public Treasury for private uses. Gen. Baker denies the main charges made, and attributes the article to malice entertained towards him by certain clerks, who, the General says, were dismissed for cause.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE.

Owing to the fact that the verdict of the Boston jury places the price of the sale of the proposed extension of the Boston Post-Office building at about two and one-half times its value per foot, as set down in the tax assessments, the Government has decided that, as the law is imperfect and does not provide authority to take the property, go ahead with the work and leave the question of damages to be settled by the Courts hereafter, the projected extension will be abandoned, at least until Congress legislates further. By the verdict of the jury, the site for this extension would cost the Government more than $1,000,000. Congress at its last session limited the appropriation for this purpose to $500,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE UTE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Ute Indian delegation will soon leave on a tour through the principal cities in order to be suitably impressed with the magnitude of the power of the white men's country.

GEN. HORACE PORTER

denies the report that he has moved his business office and residence to Chicago. He will remain in New York.

PESTILENCE.

More Encouraging Reports from Memphis.

The Fever Disappearing in Georgia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26.—There was the heaviest fall of rain of the season, with occasional thunder and lightning. There is

NO DEFINITE REPORT

from the headquarters of the Relief Committees, the absence of which leaves a favorable impression. One of the leading undertakers has but one order for to-morrow, which is the least he has had since the first outbreak of the scourge.

THE MORTALITY

was as follows: From yellow-fever, 22; other causes, 6, showing a decrease of 2 in the deaths from yellow-fever. There were only nine new cases yesterday, and only ten new cases are reported to-day. Dr. Blount died to-night; also H. Franklin.

THE WEATHER.

It is still raining, with the temperature falling rapidly, and the wind changing to the north.

THE DISEASE IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 26.—Reports from Bainbridge state that the excitement about the yellow fever there is dying out, and the panic is over. There have been no fatal cases to-day.

Aid for the Afflicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 26.—Mayor Peaselee sent by express last night $1,061 to the relief of Memphis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 26.—The meeting called last evening by the Mayor to take action for the relief of the Memphis sufferers, was well attended. Judge Lowry, President, opened the meeting in a few eloquent words as to the subject that called them together. The amount raised from individuals, societies, etc., foots up $980, which was ordered to be sent forward at once. Collections were also taken up in all the churches to-day for the same purpose. A committee was appointed last night for the purpose of soliciting aid from the different societies of the city.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 23.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION.

Elsewhere we publish an appeal from the Howard Association [which has already appeared in our telegraphic columns.—ED. TRIBUNE], the statements in which are quite within the limit of fact. It reveals the terrible condition of our city in a few words, and appeals to the sympathizing everywhere for prompt succor and aid. There is now only money enough on hand to pay the current expenses of the next six days, and as nurses, medicines, and other necessaries can only be hired and had for money, we hope the charitably disposed will come to the immediate aid of our sick. It costs us a severe struggle with our pride thus to be compelled again to ask help from a public that has been so markedly generous. But the "times are out of joint," and we have no recourse left save this of pressing our immediate necessities upon the whole people of the Union. Memphis is one vast hospital—those who are well being but the nurses and helpers of the sick.

SPORTING NEWS.

Gossip Concerning the Fight Between Allen and Hogan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—There is more talk in St. Louis about Allen's fight with Hogan on Thursday than there was about his fight with McCoole. Although a few think that Hogan will win, nearly all the betting is on the time the fight will last,—three-quarters of an hour being about the limit. One or two persons have offered to bet even on Hogan, with no takers. Hogan caused his own arrest yesterday. He was put under $1,000 bonds not to fight in Missouri, and allowed to go. Allen's bond, given when he fought McCoole, is still in force. Both men are in excellent condition. Hogan's weight is 165, and Allen's a little over 170. The steamer Continental is again chartered, and it is said that the fight will take place somewhere up the river. Many rumors are afloat concerning interference by Governor Beveridge, some saying that he will have a tug officered and manned to pursue the steamer and arrest all concerned. He could have prevented the last fight if he had been at all watchful. McCoole says that Hogan won't be allowed to win. Hogan's real name is Hochmann. He is decidedly German in appearance and accent. The cause of the fight is a trouble between him and Allen at Buffalo some years ago, when they were traveling together on a sparring tour. Jack Looney and Tom Kelly will second Hogan. Kelly bets that Allen won't win in thirty minutes. A large number of spectators will go to the fight, among whom will be many substantial citizens of St. Louis.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

WILL RESUME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In view of the depression in Wall street to-day, the announcement is gratifying that the well-known dry goods firm of Peake, Opdyke & Co., who suspended just three weeks ago, at the time of the panic, will resume business on Monday next. The event will doubtless contribute greatly to the restoration of business confidence.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED.

Prosper P. Shaw, one of the Directors of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, who brought suit against the Company for $70,000, having made call loans to the road amounting to $100,000, says he intends to take no further steps in the proceeding, being convinced the road can be made to meet all liabilities and become a profitable enterprise.

THE KENYON COX & CO. BANKRUPTCY CASE

has been again postponed. It is said that private negotiations are going on with a view to settlement.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The *Evening Mail* says several Directors of the Hoboken Savings Bank have, during the last three or four days, made extensive transfers of property. In view of their action, County Clerk Kenedy, who has $8,000 on deposit in the bank, made a peremptory demand for his money. He did not get it, and will, it is said, throw the bank into liquidation.

THE TRADES.

The effects of the late panic are very apparent in the dullness of several ornamental trades, some of the manufacturers employing their men but eight hours a day, and paying them only a percentage of wages. The employers, however, are daily expecting an improved state of affairs, and will not discharge their men unless business becomes really unprofitable. Builders assert that the outlook for abundance of work is not very promising, and say they are absolutely compelled to reduce wages in order to carry on their business and reap a decent profit. The master masons announce that after Nov. 1 next they will pay masons and bricklayers $3.50 a day, and laborers $2. The men have not yet taken any action on the proposed reduction. The Bricklayers and Masons' Union, of this city, is a very powerful organization, whose members have time and again dictated laws to the master masons. The prevailing sentiment among mechanics of all classes seems to favor a settlement of all questions of wages by arbitration rather than by strikes and kindred agitations.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—No specially new features were brought out this afternoon, but a general feeling of distrust took possession of the markets, and stocks were heavily pressed for sales, at prices from 2 to 4½ per cent below the quotations current in the forenoon. The decline, it is said, was chiefly caused because several

LARGE TIME-LOANS

of money, on which blocks of Vanderbilt stocks were carried, matured, and the lenders refused to renew them. Accordingly, the stock had to be sold.

RUMORS.

The standing cause for the decline was also freely circulated—that the Commodore was sick. This rumor was quickly denied, only to give place to another, to the effect that there was a hitch in the negotiations between the Trust Company and Lake Shore, and that the Commodore could not put up the securities he agreed to. When this report had gone the rounds it gave place to more mischievous rumors that some large stock firms were in trouble. The day closed without any body being reported to the Stock Exchange, or any name being mentioned.

The decline in Vanderbilt stocks brought out other long stocks, and the bears also sold freely, which arrested the downward movement. Many operators are on the bear side, for the reason that it is now easier to sell than to buy stocks, and this carried prices down on every unfavorable rumor.

MONEY.

ranged from 7 to 1-32, and closed at the lower rate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and steady at 106½ for prime bankers' fifty days' sterling, and 108 for sight.

GOLD

quiet and firm at 108⅜@108⅝. Rates paid for carrying, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the final rate being 6 per cent. Clearings, $24,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week, at the New York office, included the disbursement of $700,000 in gold for interest, and in the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and receipt of $1,109,900 for customs. Specie exports for the week, nearly $400,000, principally silver bars, and imports over £1,500,000. General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,830,098. Produce exports, $7,430,526.

Governments dull and strong.

STATE BONDS

dull and unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was firm at the opening, and prices made a fractional advance over the improvement yesterday afternoon. The market soon became weak, and a general decline followed, ranging from ½ to 3½ per cent. There was a slight recovery, shortly before, and at the second call, but this was also soon lost, and great depression ruled from that time out. Western Union advanced from 56½ to 57⅛, and later declined 6 per cent. New York Central fell off from 89⅞ to 85⅜, and left off at 86. Lake Shore receded from 65⅛ to 60⅜, and closed at 60⅞. Rock Island declined from 91⅞ to 87½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, from 87⅝ to 85, and New Jersey Central from 89½ to 87. Wabash rose from 40½ to 41½, and sold late in the day at 37⅛.

Sterling, 6⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113⅞	Coupons, '67	113⅞
Coupons, '62	107⅛	Coupons, '68	113
Coupons, '64	108	10-40s	106⅛
Coupons, '65	109	Currency 6s	109⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	111½	New 5s	108⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85⅞	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	68	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	68	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	33		

STOCKS.

Canton	42	St. Paul pfd	51
Western Union	51⅛	Wabash	37⅞
Quicksilver	19½	Wabash pfd, offered	75
Adams Express	80½	Ft. Wayne	83
Wells Fargo	58	Terre Haute	5
American Express	51⅛	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex.	52½	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	30⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	93
New York Central	86	Ohio & Mississippi	22½
Erie	45⅝	C., C. & C.	68⅛
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	85
Harlem	104½	Lake Shore	61⅜
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	18
Michigan Central	68	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh	75½	Union Pacific stocks	16½
Northwestern	33½	Union Pacific bonds	72½
Northwestern pfd	60	Central Pacific bonds	89⅛
Rock Island	87	Del., Lack. & West.	84
N. J. Central	88	B., H. & Erie	1½
St. Paul	25½		

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—A largely-attended meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce to-night to talk over the best methods of relieving the present stringency in money matters. Speeches were made by the Hon. W. H. English, ex-member of Congress, Gen. Straight, Judge Jordan, and others. Mr. English argued strenuously against further inflation of the currency, and advocated the prompt payment of debts as the surest and safest remedy. The general feeling is in favor of inflation. The meeting adjourned one week.

PROPOSED SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Dispatches have fairly poured in here for the past twenty-four hours asking information regarding the reported purpose of the Government to facilitate the immediate resumption of specie payments. The substance of the answers were in confirmation of that report.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WHAT SECRETARY RICHARDSON SAYS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the contemplated issue of silver coin to take the place of currency in making payments by the Departments, says he does not know exactly how much will be paid out. He expects it will be convenient for him next week to issue about $200,000 in the regular course of business, but this will depend somewhat upon circumstances. If gold should go up, silver would not be paid out, nor would it be if it was to be sold again to bankers for speculative purposes. It is not to be expected that the Treasury will begin first now to pay out silver coin for every purpose, and thus exhaust immediately the entire amount held by the Government. One illustration of the manner of making such payments was presented by the Secretary to-day, who said that if a person should present a check for $255.40, the chances were that he would receive $5.40 of the amount in silver. The determination of the Department is to issue silver to whatever extent it can be conveniently done, and, as there is bullion sufficient to coin about $200,000 within the week, this will be used as a beginning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Instructions have been received at the Mint to hasten silver coinage, as the Government intends paying it out next week. Ex-Gov. Pollock advertises for 50,000 pounds of nickel, 2,000 pounds of tin, and 1,500 pounds of zinc for coinage purposes in the Mint. Many business men in Camden are paying out specie in change for small amounts. There is now quite a large number of small silver coin in circulation in this city.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The proposed resumption of specie payments by the Treasury caused many applications to-day at the Sub-Treasury for the conversion of legal-tenders and fractional currency into silver coin, but the Assistant Treasurer has not yet received any instructions from Washington. A prominent officer in the Sub-Treasury said that 100,000 ounces of fine silver were purchased in this city early in the week, and had been forwarded to the Mint in Philadelphia. This amount would furnish about $124,000, the difference occasioned by one-tenth alloy serving to offset the cost of carriage, and making the value of the coins to the Government no greater than that of the greenbacks with which the silver was purchased. The Superintendent of the Assay-Office, on the contrary, said that he was unaware of the purchase of silver, and did not think it could have taken place without his knowledge. From these several statements, some think it looks very much as if this resumption of silver payments might turn out to be as great a farce as President Grant's letter to Mr. Williams.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—As was stated in Thursday's TRIBUNE, a number of the mills were compelled to close this morning. The real result of the panic is just being felt in this city, and manufacturers—that is, a number of them—look very gloomily at the prospects ahead. In my interviews with several iron-men, this morning, they stated that orders were plenty, but cash orders were scarce. All the mills are running single turn, with one or two exceptions, and a number of them are running short time, or nine hours per day. The most prominent mills suspended are Jones & Laughlin's, Dilworth, Porter & Co., and several others. They throw out of employment over 4,000 hands. Atterbury & Co., the extensive glass manufacturers, will close next week. They have plenty of notes of responsible parties, but the banks refuse to discount, and the result is the closing of the mills. The throwing of so many men out of employment will cause much suffering.

THE RIVER COAL-MINERS

are on a strike, and altogether just now the financial aspect for a few weeks to come looks rather dark.

RESUMED WORK.

The National Foundry and Pipe-Works, recently partially destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is working to its full capacity, double turn.

AT OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Morris & Co., iron founders, and the Baldwin locomotive works, discharged upwards of 200 men yesterday, through scarcity of orders. Several carpet manufacturing companies have temporarily suspended through scarcity of greenbacks, but at expect that activity will be general next month.

All the paper mills in Manayunk are now in full operation. There are seven cotton and woolen mills running, the operatives being on reduced wages. In the same district nine have suspended, but two will resume probably on Monday. Two mills of Messrs. Schofield, Lower Merion, have stopped. A vast majority of the suspended manufacturers, as well as those now running, had offered to continue operations at an average reduction of 15 per cent, and those are understood to be the best satisfied whose hands rejected the proposition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Danforth locomotive works, in Paterson, employing 500 hands, will soon stop; also Strang's silk works are now running half time.

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Harmony Cotton Mills, the largest of the kind in the world, will close to-night indefinitely. It is probable that the woolen manufacturers will soon follow.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Newburgh Steam Mills, owned by Garner & Co., New York, have stopped, throwing 400 persons out of employment.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Philadelphia banks are ready and willing to resume currency payments as soon as New York banks set the example.

A FORTUNE GONE.

I learn that a merchant, nearly 80 years old, who retired from business many years ago with a competency, has lost his entire fortune by the failure of a Third street broker.

SUSPENSIONS.

Myers, Pohly & Co., grocers; McDowell & Wilkins, stock brokers; Henry Bauer, furniture-dealer; and John Longstreth, paperhanging-dealer, have suspended.

DECLINE IN RENTS.

Mr. Schofield, owner of a large number of houses in the city, has announced a reduction of 10 per cent in many of his rentals.

THE MINING INTEREST.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 25.—James Mathews' private banking house, at Negaunee, Michigan, closed its doors yesterday. This is the only failure thus far in the mining district of Lake Superior during the panic, though business of all kinds begins to be seriously affected by the failure of the Eastern companies to meet their paper given for ore, and most of the smaller mines, and some of the larger ones, have shut down, while the others are working with reduced force, and will reduce wages on the 1st prox. Some of the furnaces will also shut down this winter.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 25.—The Savings Bank of this city has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent on the now paid in, or 10 per cent on the first paid in, capital.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Nearly $800,000 in specie were shipped from Southampton to-day.

THE INDIANS.

Account of the Recent Fight in Dakota Between the Poncas and the Spotted Tail Band of Sioux.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 25.—A private letter from Maj. Burkett, of the Ponca Indians, gives an account of the recent attack of the Sioux of Spotted Tail's band, from which the following is condensed: "The fight was well managed, with firing at 3 rods. The combatants lost, by certain count, three on each side, with two wounded on our side and more on theirs. The enemies were the Omaha band of Spotted Tail Sioux, full 200 strong. Many Poncas were absent at the Omaha Agency, and we barely mustered 100 warriors. We had burnt the grass around the village several days before, but the Sioux, on the evening of the fight, sent three men riding rapidly around to fire the grass in many places, but the fire died out when it reached our established fire-line. The plans were well laid, as the grass in many places was 7 feet high. The Sioux, in force, have been hanging about since, but we are building a stockade, and will be better prepared for resistance. Henry rifles are found the only thing that can compete with Sioux ordnance.

The Agent says the Ponca soldiers are readily excited and easily depressed, but always on the alert when the enemy is in sight, and have yet to find a coward in the tribe.

The Ponca Agency is about 50 miles west of here, on the west side of the Missouri. The Poncas are a remnant of a once powerful tribe, and now number about 900, all told. They are large, well-built men, and superior to the Sioux in every way.

Two Cases of Poisoning.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 24.—Two remarkable cases of poisoning have occurred in this place. In one case, a young man was accidentally hit on the fore-arm, near the wrist, by the point of a pair of barber's shears. The wound at first was very slight, hardly sufficient to attract attention; but it has since assumed the appearance of a poison, and has so swollen the arm that amputation is considered necessary. The other case is that of a young man who came to this place with his wife to visit friends on a bridal tour. A few days ago he went to Chicago, and bought on the cars one of the boxes of candy which are sold upon every train. Very soon after eating some of the candy he felt sick, but remained on the cars till they arrived at Chicago. There he immediately sent for a physician, who pronounced him poisoned, and, as the young man could think of nothing he had eaten poisonous, he was advised to return immediately, which he did, but he gradually grew worse, and died. The attending physicians here pronounce it a case of poisoning, and state the appearances indicate poisoning by arsenic. All the circumstances point to the candy purchased on the cars as the cause.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Prefect of Lyons has suspended the Municipal Council for two months, and appointed a committee of forty to perform their duties.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—In the Bazaine trial to-day, Capt. Yung testified that on the 18th of August accused, upon seeing his troops abandoning their positions, exclaimed: "What can be done with such troops?" The evidence of several other officers was heard, but it was unimportant and contradictory.

The Radical Republican journal *L'Avenir Nationale* has been seized for publishing an article violently hostile to the Count de Chambord.

At a meeting of the Bonapartist Deputies to-day, twenty-five signed a document protesting against the scheme for a restoration of the monarchy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The Government squadron was seen not far from Cartagena on Thursday.

It is reported that the Intransigente frigate Tetuan is unseaworthy, and that the speedy dissolution of the insurgent fleet is expected.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is said that the German Government has two cavalry officers with the Carlist headquarters in Spain.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Central Asia brings intelligence of frightful scenes in Khiva. Upon evacuation of that city by Russian troops the Gourmeds revolted, and plundered and destroyed the town. In addition to these excesses, the Usbeks slaughtered 1,600 of the emancipated Persians. The Khan sent to Gen. Kaufman, asking assistance to restore order, but it is not known what answer was sent.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Italian Government has not yet received Chambord's assurances that his policy will be non-aggressive, and that he will not seek to reinstate the Pope.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Special dispatches from Unes, Sonora, report a fight between the revolutionists and the Government troops, on Sept. 29, at night, at Conicant. There were a few wounded on each side. Bandits are joining the rebels.

Gov. Pesquiera levied a tax of $35,000 on nine districts of the State for the suppression of the insurrection. A Guaymas correspondent of the San Diego *Union*, under date of the 10th inst., says that there has been no fighting yet. Pesquiera, who is on his way to the seat of war, has 400 men, and will have 500 on his arrival there. The revolutionists number 400. Pesquiera expects to crush the rebellion with little bloodshed.

YELLOW FEVER.

A More Favorable Report from Memphis—The Disease Gaining Ground in Bainbridge, Ga.—The Inhabitants Fleeing the City—Reports from Other Points—The Aid Movement.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—The weather is thick and cloudy, damp and gloomy. The noon mortuary report shows twenty-five deaths by yellow fever and four from other causes. The increase of applications for nurses at the Howard's indicates an increase of new cases. Ten nurses arrived from New Orleans last night, and all are on duty this morning, and there is a demand for more.

Dr. E. A. White died this morning.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25—Evening.—The mortuary report shows deaths from yellow fever, 24; other causes, 4. For the week, yellow fever, 169; other causes, 34. Decrease from the week previous, yellow fever, 73; other causes, 37.

TO ABSENTEES.

The Board of health publish a card urging absentees to thoroughly ventilate and disinfect their residences before returning to the city.

MORE FAVORABLE.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, reports from all sources are very promising this evening, though the effect of the last sudden change from cold to warm, damp weather may be seen in a day or two in an increased death list.

AT BAINBRIDGE, GA.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Bainbridge, Ga., says a great many new cases of yellow fever are reported this evening. Dangerous cases, reported better this morning, have relapsed, and the deaths of patients are hourly expected. Four hundred persons have left the city, and the streets are deserted. Outgoing trains this evening are crowded, and vehicles cannot be had for love or money. The physicians say the epidemic is increasing. There are indications of rain.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 25.—Two deaths from yellow fever to-day.

IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 25.—Telegraphers all well. Interments: May Donovan, white; Jim Thomas, child, 8.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 25.—Capt. Frank H. Moody, whose sickness from yellow fever was announced yesterday, died to-day. No other cases reported in the city.

Warm and rainy; thermometer, 56.

IN TEXAS.

DENISON, Tex., Oct. 25.—Denison is healthy. There is no sickness this side of Corsicana. The yellow fever is very bad in towns on the Central below Corsicana. There was a heavy frost last night, and there are hopes of its speedy cessation.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 25.—At the call of the Mayor, a public meeting was held last night to do something for the Memphis sufferers. Committees were appointed to solicit contributions to-day, and, up to this evening, $1,106.05 have been collected from four wards. A resolution was passed by the meeting last night to request pastors of churches to raise a collection in them to-morrow for Memphis, which will probably be done.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The Memphis relief committees got partially at work to-day, and collected $800, and provisions of about the same value.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The *Evening Ledger* contains a telegram to Ely, Harvey & Richardson, of this city, from Banning & Co., Cincinnati, who guarantee that the bale of cotton brings $700, and hope to get $1,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Shakspeare Club have sent $350, the receipts of their entertainment, to Memphis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The firemen of this city have sent another $500 to Memphis. The committee of Memphis merchants here acknowledge a total collection of $94,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Mayor Pierce has telegraphed the President of the Howard Benevolent Association at Memphis to draw for $1,000 on Boston contributions.

ST. LOUIS.

Charges Against John W. Wright, a Former Indian Agent—Wright Replies in a Pamphlet.

S. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—A pamphlet has appeared here, purporting to have emanated from John W. Wright, of Washington, who was formerly an Indian Agent, and against whom indictments were found in the Criminal Court last March for forging vouchers upon which a number of Indian claims were paid by the Interior Department, which charges the United States Government with prosecuting him unjustly, and implicates Atty.-Gen. Williams and the Secretary of the Interior in a scheme to rob him of his property, to satisfy groundless claims. It appears that Atty.-Gen. Williams sent one A. J. Williamson, of the Interior Department, out here to have Wright indicted in the States Court, his prosecution having been delayed so long that his indictment in the United States Court was prevented by the statute of limitation. This was done through Col. J. C. Normile, the Circuit Attorney of the Criminal Court, and United States District Attorney Patrick was instructed to assist in the prosecution of the case. Subsequently, Patrick seems to have suspected Col. Normile's fidelity, and wrote a private letter to the Attorney-General, charging him with incompetency. Being unwilling to allow him (Patrick) to assume control of the case, and being friendly towards Wright in consequence of the non-receipt of a retainer, he stipulated for one with Williamson. The phamphlet also contains a letter from Williamson to Atty.-Gen. Williams, in which he proposes that the Government shall open letters passing through the mails, to ascertain if Normile is in correspondence with Wright, and to employ an agent to pack the jury in Judge Primm's Court, which he intimates can be easily done. Col. Normile has written to Atty.-Gen. Williams denying emphatically all the charges in District-Attorney Patrick's letter, and giving a full history of the case so far as it has gone, and Judge Primm also sent an indignant letter to the Attorney-General, effectually disposing of all of Williamson's insinuations. The letters from Patrick and Williamson to the Attorney-General are said to have been surreptitiously obtained from the Attorney-General's office, through the connivance of two clerks, who have been discharged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—United States District-Attorney Patrick, in an interview to-day, related that he has nothing to withdraw from the letter written by him to Atty.-Gen. Williams, and printed in J. W. Wright's pamphlet. He also stated that the letter purporting to have been written by Special Agent Williamson is pronounced by that gentleman to be a gross forgery, and that Atty.-Gen. Williams recently told him (Patrick) that no such letter was ever received at his office. Patrick is of opinion that Wright's object in publishing his pamphlet was to create public sentiment here and elsewhere against the good faith of the Government in its prosecution of him, and also to occasion such relations between the Government and officers of the Criminal Court here as would render it probable that the Government would discontinue its prosecution against him in that Court.

POLITICAL.

Grand Picnic of Madison County, Ill., Farmers—Speeches by Hon. W. C. Flagg and Others.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Oct. 25.—A magnificent day, a fine meeting, and a good time generally. The farmers in this county are well organized, equally divided between clubs and granges, both doing well, and performing their mission, but in different ways. There are two tickets in the field, the one the farmers, and the other the Democratic, the Republicans throwing their strength mainly with the former. "Will you elect your ticket?" we asked a farmer. "Yes; without a doubt," and adding almost in the same breath, "Do you see that man?" "Yes; who is he?" "He is our salary-grabber, and a dearer man does not exist." The grabber asked the farmer why he had not been invited to the picnic. The farmer replied that he was afraid of his spoons. Your reporter asked the grabber what he thought of the Farmers' movement. The grabber thought that for agricultural purposes it was a good thing, but he feared it was fast moving into a political organization, from which opinion your reporter did not dissent.

The picnic was held upon the fair-grounds, beautifully situated in this charming locality, with every convenience for the comfort of speakers.

The President of the day, E. W. Miller, introduced to the meeting the Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Madison, Wis., who spoke as follows upon the relation of the Farmers' movement to the existing political parties: He said this was the result of a profound dissatisfaction with certain political, financial, and social forces that oppress one class and unduly favor another. The objective points were railway management, our currency, and duty on imports. Mr. Flagg treated each of these points at length with vigor and power, and in conclusion remarked that so far as politics are concerned our claims are so just that it hardly seems possible that a party could be rallied against them. Let us demand the speedy and complete reform of the monopolies now pressing upon public and private prosperity. Let us demand this of both parties of the country, and if they do not do it promptly and thoroughly, let us do it ourselves.

He was followed by W. E. Morrison, F. M. Sprague, and Col. J. E. Phillips, all making practical remarks and talking strongly in favor of the Anti-Monopoly movement.

The People's Victory in California.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Complete returns from nineteen, and partial returns from twenty, counties, give a total vote at the late judicial election of 52,754. Twelve other counties,—four or five of considerable importance in population,—are yet to be heard from. The votes received are divided thus: McKinstry, People's, 23,066; McKee, Democratic, 15,949; Dwinelle, Republican, 13,650. These are all counties (except San Francisco and Sacramento) where railroad companies or Government officials had no influence. The vote for McKinstry is double that for Dwinelle. Seven counties which gave a Republican majority in 1871, give 5,235 majority for McKinstry, and nine Democratic counties almost entirely ignored their own candidate for Supreme Judge, and voted for the People's. The vote, however, is light, about three-fifths of the total. The result is regarded by Booth's friends as a good indication of his popularity, and they think his election to the United States Senate a surety. Opposition papers allege that he increased his salary contrary to law and drew back pay, and are doing their utmost to excite the prejudice of Democrats, who will hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and may even be able to elect one of their own party.

Detroit City Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Wis., Oct. 25.—To-day the following nominations were made by the Democratic City Convention: Mayor, William C. Duncan; Clerk, Michael Hatteran; Attorney, James R. McGrath; Treasurer, Frederick Buhle; Director of Poor, Walker V. Kies; Police Justice, Edward V. Cicotte; Justice of the Peace, David Brown.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25. Official returns have been received from all but one county, and they insure the election of all the candidates on the Republican State ticket, except the Governor.

The Iowa Election.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 24.—Official returns in Clayton County gives Vale a majority of 431; the Liberal candidates for Representatives, Rounds, 372, and Schroeder, 203 majority. The Liberal candidate for Sheriff was elected by 851 majority.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Oct. 22.—The official vote of Mills County was completed yesterday, giving Vale a majority over Carpenter of 188, on a total vote of 1,724, against a total vote of 1,844 for Secretary of State last year, and a Republican majority of 486 for Grant. The entire Anti-Monopoly, or People's County Ticket was elected by majorities of 139 to 266. The Republican party was led here by the strongest political combination in the State; but it is floored completely.

From the Corydon (Ia.) News, Extra, Oct. 23.

Contrary to the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the Farmers' Movement in this (Wayne) County, and contrary to all information heretofore received relative to the result in Monroe County, we are now informed, by the following note addressed to Mr. Selby by the parties whose names are thereunto attached, that Mr. Reck's majority is much smaller than we had supposed, leaving no doubt of Mr. Selby's election by at least 30 majority in the district: ALBIA, Ia., Oct. 21—10 a. m.—Reck's majority in this county is 117. From what we have learned of your vote in Wayne County, we suppose you are elected, which we trust is the fact. PERRY & TOWNSEND.

OBITUARY.

John C. Heenan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—John C. Heenan, formerly a noted pugilist, the "Benecia Boy," came to this city about two months ago for the benefit of his health, he having marked symptoms of consumption, which arose from an abscess in the left lung, and which was superinduced by the breaking of a blood-vessel while sparring, a little more than a half year ago. After visiting several points in this Territory, in company with Jim Cusick, his former trainer and an old personal friend, he returned to Denver, and, after remaining a short time, started from this city for California yesterday. While on his journey, he died at Green River Station, Wyoming, at 7 o'clock this morning.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Several prominent St. Louisans having telegraphed President Grant asking him to protect the greatest interests of this city by recalling the Secretary of War's approval of the report of the Committee of Engineers on the St. Louis bridge, asserting that the Bridge Company have not been permitted to be heard, while testimony was received on the other side. The President replied that the approval amounts to no more than that the whole subject shall be referred to Congress, and less could not be done.

IOWA LIQUOR-LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 25.—The decision in the case of Polk County vs. J. Hairb was not, as has been stated, that damages obtained in a suit growing out of a violation of the Temperance law is a lien against the premises where the intoxicating liquors were sold, but that a lien may be established when it has been proven that the owner of the premises was cognizant of the traffic.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—From a statement received at the Treasury Department from an official in Europe, relative to the principal articles of produce and manufacture exported from Great Britain to the United States during the eight months ending Aug. 31 last, in comparison with the corresponding period of the year 1872, it appears that there were exported to this country 281 tons of iron, 309 tons less than in 1872, almost 200 tons of which decrease is in the exportation of railroad iron. The decrease in the exportation of wool to this country last year amounted to 630,000 pounds, a decrease of over 900,000 pounds in woolen cloths. The decrease was nearly 1,000,000 yards in woolen carpets, almost 1,500,000 yards in worsted stuffs, nearly 5,250,000 yards in cotton piece goods, nearly 21,000,000 yards in linen piece goods, more than 3,750,000 yards in silk and broadcloths, and in spirits, nearly 7,000 proof gallons. There was a large comparative falling in tons of lead and salt, and in the values of ribbons, mixed material, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery, and earthenware, whereas there are small increases in the amounts of tin plate and unwrought tin, and in ale, beer, alkali, and stationery.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—P. S. Adams has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Eighth Illinois District, and Benjamin Cummings for the Sixth Kentucky District.

WATER PRIVILEGES.

The Attorney-General has decided that the United States is bound to keep the dams of the line of water communication between the Wisconsin and the mouth of the Fox River in reasonable repair, and that mill-owners have no right, such as is being done, to reduce the water so as to interfere with the purpose of navigation.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the War Department, will ask Congress next session to appropriate $100,000 to continue improvements of the Hudson River, near Albany; $200,000 for Chicago harbor, and $600,000 for Buffalo harbor. He also advices Congressional interference against the construction of a lower bridge across the Hudson at Albany than that now in use.

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

Since the 30th of June last, 2,417 miles of new railway postal service has been put in operation, making a total of 65,680 miles of such service in the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE—REVENUES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The so-called legal-tender reserve was further drawn upon to-day to the extent of $35,000. Should the revenue receipts keep up proportionately as well as they have during the past two weeks, they will show a decrease of only about 25 per cent this month, as compared with last month, though they will be nearly 50 per cent less than they would have been but for the financial troubles.

SPRINGFIELD.

Investigations Made by the Railroad Commissioners—Personal—Mortuary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 25.—As required by the law under which the Board was created, the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners this week visited Tolono, Champaign, Rantoul, Onarga, Gilman, Kankakee, Fairbury, and Pontiac, to listen to any complaints which might be brought against the Railroad Companies at these places. The evidence taken at these places covers seventy pages of legal-cap. The Commissioners continue their examinations into complaints next week, beginning at Quincy on Monday. They are certainly manifesting great zeal in the work assigned to them, and are deserving of commendation for their efforts to make the railroad legislation a success.

The Hon. O. H. Miner is again quite seriously ill.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Mr. Stadden: The Hon. S. M. Cullom, Gen. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor; the Hon. E. Rutz, Treasurer; the Hon. G. H. Harlow, Secretary of State; the Hon. James K. Edsall, Attorney-General; John T. Peters, chief clerk of the Auditor's office; the Hon. Washington Bushnell, ex-Attorney-General; and the Hon. Alex. Starne, State Senator. Letters of sympathy are being received by Gen. Lippincott from all parts of the State, in which the universal sentiment is that the State has lost a man not soon to be replaced.

CRIME.

Indictments for Robbery in Connection With the Harper Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court were discharged, having completed their work. In addition to the indictment for participating in the embezzlement of Harper, they returned two other indictments into Court against Albert Smith, Chief Clerk of ex-Collector Harper. The first charges him with having corruptly received $4,000 from Henry P. Westerman, President of the Pekin Alcohol Company, for which he used his influence to secure delay in the collection of taxes; also corruptly receiving $4,000 capital stock in the Pekin Alcohol Company as a bribe, and, further, corruptly receiving $3,500 as a bribe from David T. Thompson on behalf of the Pekin distilling Company. The second one charges him generally with aiding in the commission of frauds upon the General Government. This indictment contains ten counts. Indictments were also found against D. P. Westerman and D. T. Thompson, in which they are charged with bribing Smith.

The Stokes Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The trial of Stokes was continued to-day, when a brother-in-law of Mrs. Morse, who was intimate with Fisk, testified that he never saw Fisk with a pistol or a pistol-pocket in his pantaloons. Dr. Wood said that he would not say that Fisk's wound was necessarily fatal.

Recorder Hackett testified that he saw Stokes before the shooting standing on the step of the Grand Central Hotel, looking apparently excitedly up the street. He spoke to Stokes, but no answer was made.

An officer of the Court was dressed in Fisk's clothes, and the position of the bullet-holes in the cloak examined.

The Jackson County (Ia.) Treasury Deficiency.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 25.—The robbery of the Jackson County Treasury, on Sunday night, still continues to create much excitement in that county, the conviction gaining ground that there has been no robbery at all, but that a deficit existed in the Treasury, and that the pretended robbery was concocted as a cover. The Board of Supervisors have been in session during the week examining the Treasurer's accounts, but as yet have taken no definite action. No arrest has been made and no rewards offered, for the reason that the Board believes no robbery has been committed. Treasurer J. A. Bryan has borne an irreproachable character heretofore.

The McCook Murder Case.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 25.—In the District Court, this afternoon, Mr. Wintermute was brought in, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment for manslaughter. Judge Barnes then stated that, in the absence of a statute upon this point, the question of bail was based on common laws, and was within the discretion of the Court, and, as the object was not to punish the accused, but to secure his attendance for trial, he thought it proper to allow him to give bail. The bail in the case is fixed at $50,000, and it is probable that this will be given, and the accused released from custody sometime this evening.

The New York State Treasury Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—It is rumored that State Treasurer Raines and the District Attorney of Albany were in this city last evening, looking for an accomplice of Phelps, the defaulting Cashier, and were expecting to secure $140,000 of the missing money.

The Dubuque Bank Defalcation.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 25.—The house of R. A. Babbage, defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, was sold to-day for $22,000 to M. M. Andrews, a hardware merchant. The bank held a mortgage of $15,000 on the house.

SALT LAKE.

A Polygamist Convicted of Adultery, Escapes Through Technicalities—Personal.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 25.—Hawkins, who had two polygamous wives, and was prosecuted by the first wife for adultery in the District Court, convicted, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, obtained his liberty yesterday by a judgment of the Supreme Court, based on the Englebrecht decision, that the United States Marshal cannot serve a venire in causes under the statutes of the Territory.

Lieut. Fred. Grant, son of the President, arrived here last night. He is the guest of Gen. Morris, at Camp Douglas.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 25.—It is believed that the Government's intention is to create from two to four new Privy Counsellors, and that to Prince Edward Island will be allotted one. This policy will be kept before the notice of Prince Edward Island and the Lower Province members to influence action in supporting the Government.

TROUBLESOME RIEL.

Though Riel's presence in the city is not doubted, his whereabouts is unknown to the public. A telegram from Manitoba says he is still there.

JOSEPH ARCH

had an interview with the Hon. Pope on immigration matters, and now leaves for the United States.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—The *Globe* of to-day handles the Governor-General without gloves, and in referring to the official correspondence between His Excellency and the Home Government says: "We cannot help thinking that a strong Governor would not have taken this course. He might have acquainted the Home Government with what he had done, and waited to be accused before he defended himself, and spared the Colonial Secretary a deluge of weak special pleading and small political gossip."

The *Globe* characterizes the publication of these documents at such a time a piece of partisanship to strengthen the hands of the Ministers and bias certain judgments. The fact is not unworthy of note that he is the first Canadian Governor who ever placed himself on his defence in this manner. There are those, and their numbers are large, who assert that his sympathy and bias are only too manifest, and that Lord Dufferin, in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald, is as clay in the hands of the potter. A few days, at furthest, will suffice to decide the fate of the Ministry one way or the other.

FIRES.

At Fond du Lac.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 25.—At 5 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in E. H. Jones & Bros.' wholesale grocery and seed store, on Division street. The flames spread rapidly, and in less than half an hour that and the flour and feed store of A. W. Sharpe were totally destroyed, involving a loss of $25,000 to Jones Bros., and $2,000 to Sharpe. Insured for $10,000. Both firms will resume trade at once.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Farmers' Association is to be held at Decatur, Dec. 26.

—An $8,000 tomb is being erected in Spring Lake (Aurora) Cemetery, for the remains of J. C. Coulter, the banker, who died about six months ago.

—The new Constitution of this State provides that the county officers elected this fall shall take their seats on the first Monday in December.

—A new double track, laid entirely with steel rails, on the St. Louis & Alton road between Chicago and Joliet, will, it is said, be completed by the 10th of November.

—The dyke across Alton Slough is 1,000 feet in length, the longest structure of the kind on the western rivers. The base is 100 feet wide.

—Montgomery Queen's circus company has taken up its quarters for the winter on the fair grounds at Morris.

—During my travels last week I visited Fairbury. While there I learned that the Sullivant tract had at least 1,000 acres of corn that was worthless. Frost killed it before it was in tassel. He has about 15,000 acres of corn which will yield perhaps a half crop. He had lately discharged 150 hands, principally negroes from Tennessee.—*Correspondent of Bloomington Pantagraph.*

—The railroad companies whose lines centre in East St. Louis are discharging large numbers of their employes, and the streets of that city are crowded with unemployed men. They are not disposed to be very good natured, either, with the rigors of the coming winter staring them in the face.

—The hog cholera is playing sad havoc with the hogs in the vicinity of Rocky Ford. Mr. M. H. Beaver informs us that he has lost 150 head. Hy. Pierce, E. Rankin, Mr. Beck and Mr. Wm. Shea, have each lost a large number. It seems more fatal than ever before, and does not miss a lot of hogs when it enters a neighborhood.—*Lincoln Statesman.*

—Wild geese were seen passing southward yesterday, which indicates that the northern regions are getting rather frosty for them. It is pretty early in the season for them to emigrate, but we suppose they consult their own comfort in the matter rather than dates. Sportsmen who want to "get the goose" will do well to be on the lookout.—*Decatur Republican, 23d.*

—Teamsters find it profitable to haul freight from this city to Chicago, and bring loads back. Butter and lumber are transported in this way now to some extent, and the traffic promises to increase with cold weather. This don't speak very well for "the best managed railroad in the West," as the *Beacon* calls the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. If the road was well managed it would transport freight cheaper than it could be done by horse-flesh.—*Aurora Herald.*

—The past week there has been heavy frosts, which has improved the health of this section of country. Most of the wheat is sown, and it will all be in the ground this month. Egypt has a good crop of wheat, corn, and vegetables of all kinds, and if the demand for products will, as anticipated, be good with the general resumption of banks next week, we can look for good times and a prosperous business this fall and winter.—*Jonesboro Gazette.*

—Peter Kenedy, a member of Oakwood Grange, in McDonough County, some time since had engaged a lot of wood, to be delivered during this month to one of the brick-kilns of Macomb, but was taken sick, so that he could not deliver it. The members of the Grange to which he belongs turned out with sixteen teams and delivered the wood.—*Illinois Granger.*

—A correspondent writes us to complain, for himself and two dozen others, of being dragged to Geneva, as they were a week ago last Monday, and then be informed that the Court would adjourn and their services were not wanted. They were also informed that, as they had rendered no service, they were entitled to no pay, and had to go home without dinner even, or buy it themselves. Our correspondent says this is an injustice, and "if it is the law, let us go for the law-makers, and if it is the Judge, then let us go for him." We think he is right, but the law is the thing to "go for."—*Elgin Advocate.*

FAILED TO RECOVER.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The jury in the case of Palmer vs. The City of Concord, to recover $76,000 damages for newspaper property destroyed by a mob in August, 1861, gave a verdict to-day for the city.

HEAVY TEA SHIPMENT.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—The Rock Island Road took East yesterday fifty-one cars of tea, on which the back charges amounted to $145,900.

Papal Bull Against a Newspaper.

From the Catholic Telegraph (Cincinnati).

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.—We acknowledge the perfect right of this paper to insult us. But we claim the same right to resent its insults. We could fill several numbers of the *Telegraph* with extracts from its columns, for weeks, months, and years past, in which every thing that malice could suggest against ourselves and our fellow-Catholics in every part of the world, against our faith and morals, has been repeated *usque ad nauseam*. It is daily insulting, on account of their faith, those whom all Catholics revere. But not for this alone do we cry "Stop the vile sheet!" Its spirit has become decidedly Infidel, if not Atheistic. We therefore say, and ask all who have any regard for our judgment and advice to say: "Discontinue sending us the *Commercial*." †J. B. PURCELL.

A Cheerful Conductor.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

A Nashville man had occasion to go to Memphis over the Northwestern Road last week. There were but few passengers aboard, and during the night the conductor came and sat down by him. "Goin' to Memphis, are you, stranger?" he asked. "Yes, sir," said the Nashville man. "Mighty rough road, ain't it?" queried the conductor, with a yawn. "Very," was the reply. "Last time I went over the road this car we're in now was upset, and a man was killed all to smash," said the communicative ticket-puncher, with another yawn. Then he added: "I've got the most reckless engineer on the road with me to-night, too, but I hope we won't have any accidents." "I certainly hope we will not," responded the passenger, with a feeling of uneasiness. "Well, I don't know as it would make much difference to you," said the conductor cheerfully; "you'll die anyway if you're goin' to Memphis."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 25—3:30 p. m.—Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £[illegible], of which £10,000 was for New York. The Russia, which sails to-day, takes $75,000. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; on account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, [illegible]; do of '67, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91⅞; new 5s, 91. Erie, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25.—Five-twenties of '62, 96⅞.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Rentes, 57f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Cotton flat and prices irregular; middling upland, 9@9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅝@9¾d. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 4,900 were American; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The market has been inactive this week, and transactions light. The heavy rains during the earlier part of the week prevented the delivery of farm dairies, and only two or three lots were sold. We heard of one lot ("fancy") selling at 14c.

The factories, as usual, were well represented, and the offerings must have been from 10,000 to 12,000 boxes, but sales were dull, and only about 2,000 boxes changed hands. Several New York buyers did not take a box, claiming that the views of sellers were above the market value of New York City. Others, with stocks left over from purchases of the week previous, did not care to load up with more, and, so, altogether, trade was exceedingly dull. The factories did not press their goods, and most of the fancy factories held firmly at 14½c, under the general impression that fine cheese must advance in price.

The leading transactions were as follows: Brockman's Corners, 130 boxes at 13⅞c; [illegible], 90 at 14c; Skinner, 75 at 14c; Eatonville, 100 at 13⅞c; Keys, 68 at 14c; Nichols, 100 at 14⅛c; [illegible], 200 at 13c; Snell's Bush, 100 at 14⅛c; Small's Bush, 200 at 14c.

We heard of nothing being sent forward on commission. Prices this week are about the same as for the corresponding week last year, when farm dairies went at 13½c to 13⅞c, and factories at from 14c to 14⅛c.

It was said that if all the offerings had been bought this week buyers would have found it difficult to have obtained currency to make payments, and, under the present financial situation, dairymen demand money down on sales.

There was very little butter in market this week, and prices were about the same as our last quotations—from 32c to 33c, according to quality.

At the Utica City market sales were dull, and only about six hundred boxes of cheese changed hands. The best factories went at 13⅞c to 14c. Many factories refused to sell at this figure.

The stock of cheese in the country is thought to be much less than it was at this time last year, and the make from this time out will be considerably below that for the corresponding time last year.

Our advices from England are for the second week in October. Our London correspondent says the English cheese *is dear and likely to continue so*. American of fine keeping quality is sought after, at extreme quotations, but low and strong flavored cheese is neglected.

The best American sells from 66@68 shillings sterling the cwt; English cheddar at 78@80 shillings the cwt.

In butter, good American is in demand. Canadian is quoted at 90@120 shillings the cwt.

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Wool inactive; transactions small; good lines of Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 45@46c; extra and double extra Ohio, 48@50c; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 49@50½c; coarse fleeces, 45c; washed delaine and combing, 55@60c; unwashed do, 38@43c; unwashed and unmerchantable, [illegible]; scoured, 40c@$1.00; tub-washed, 42@45c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 1,250. Inquiry improved; trade light, and prices firm and higher on good grades. Sales of good through Texas steers at $2.20@3.25; common do, $1.50@1.90; rough do, $1.00; wintered Texas cows, $2.00. Total slaughter of beeves to date, [illegible].

HOGS—No demand; nominal at $3.25@3.45.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—There was rather more activity in the jobbing trade to-day, but manufacturers' agents continue quiet. Sprague's prints were closed out at 9½c by a large jobbing house, and Richmond prints are reduced to 10c. The market for cotton goods shows less firmness, and some price reductions have been made. Pepperell and Laconia fine browns are down 1c per yard.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—COTTON—Irregular and lower; middling upland, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, but prices favor buyers; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.50; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $6.90@7.65; extra Ohio, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, [illegible]. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.35@5.40. Corn meal more active and firm; Western, $3.10@3.63. Wheat scarcely so active, and prices in favor of buyers; receipts, 225,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.31; Iowa spring, $1.30@1.35; No. 2 Chicago, [illegible]; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.37; winter red Western, [illegible]. Rye dull and nominal at 85@90c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn closed fairly active and higher; receipts, 188,000 bu; steamer Western, mixed, 57@58½c; sail do, 58½@59½c; high mixed and yellow, 59½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 92,000 bu.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Rather more active, at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Steady; unwashed, 26@39c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@22½c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet; Carolina, 7¼@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, [illegible]. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; Western shoulders, 5½c. Middles quiet and easier; long clear, 8⅛c; long and short clear, for December and January, 7@7½c. Lard dull and lower; old Western steam, 7 15-16c; new do, afloat, 7⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western firkin, 18@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady; Western factory, 12@13½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, at 93@93½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—BAGGING—Steady 13½@14c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In light order demand and prices [illegible]. Mess pork, $15.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7⅞c, cash. Bulk meats [illegible]. Lard—Tierce, 8⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; red, $1.45@1.46; amber, $1.60@1.65. Rye, 85@90c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 63c; mixed, 61@62c. Oats weak; white, 46@47c; mixed, 44@45c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¼c; refined, 18½@18¾c.

WHISKY—96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; Ohio and Indiana, $1.55@1.60. Corn—Mixed Western nominal at 62@64c. Oats, slow; sales of mixed Western at 48c; white, 49c. Rye dull at 80@88c.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled and irregular. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at 95@96.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; sales, 7,300 bu at $1.28 for Sheboygan club; [illegible] for No. 1 Milwaukee. Corn dull; car lots of No. 2 [illegible] at 49c. Oats dull. Rye and barley inactive.

FREIGHTS—Lower; wheat, early, 12½c; later, [illegible]; corn, 11c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, 1.07½, cash; $1.06 November. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 30½c. Corn steady; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye steady; No. 1, 65½c. Barley firm; No. 2, [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 152,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 269,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, [illegible] spot or November; $1.40 December; No. 1 red, [illegible]; No. 2 do, $1.32, seller November. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 43c, seller November; 45½c, December; low mixed, 42c. Oats steady; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 36½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.85@7.10. Wheat quiet at $1.35@1.38. Corn dull; shelled, 43c; ear, 46@47c. Rye quiet at [illegible]. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.00. Lard more active; steam, 7¼@7 5-16c, sales; seller first half November, 7½c; kettle, 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats irregular, but held more firmly; shoulders, 6½@7c; clear rib, 5⅜@5⅝c; clear, 5⅞@6c. Bacon [illegible]; shoulders scarce at 7⅛@7¾c; clear rib, [illegible] 7@7½c.

WHISKY—Firmer and higher at 86c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar—New, 9@10½c. Molasses [illegible]; Centrifugal, 40c; fair, 61½c; prime, [illegible]; prime, 80c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet and easier; sales 2,800 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14½@15½c; middling to strict low middling, 15½@16½c; middling, 16½@16¾c; strict to good middling, 17½c.

The resolution to sell for currency exclusively after the 19th prox. had no effect on cotton. Receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,545 bales; coastwise, 10,264 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]; very little done. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 spring, $1.00; No. 2 red winter dull at [illegible]; do, $1.25 bid. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2, 42@42½c on East track; 49½ seller November. [illegible] dull and lower; No. 2 offered at 32½c cash. Rye dull and easier; No. 2, 86c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, $1.25@1.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet; clear ribs, 7½c on time; [illegible] cash. Bacon quiet, with only an ordinary [illegible]; clear ribs, 7c; clear, 7⅛@7½c cash. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; small sales at 90c.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; fair to good steers, $4.50@4.60; common to good Texas, [illegible]@3.50.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4.00.

COMMERCE.

Fifth Day of the National Board of Trade Convention.

Unexpected Adjournment Until January, 1874.

Baltimore Selected as the Next Meeting Place.

Saturday's Discussion of Transportation and Finance.

The Latter Subject Passed Over Until the January Session.

Improvement of Water Routes Urged on Congress.

Reciprocal Trade Relations with Spanish-American Colonies.

The Thanks of the Convention Tendered Chicago for Her Hospitality.

The National Board of Trade met on Saturday at 10, pursuant to adjournment, President Fraley in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Laird Cellier.

The Chair reported that the Executive Council had unanimously re-elected Charles Randolph Secretary and Treasurer, and designated Baltimore as the next place of meeting.

The last recommendation was agreed to.

THE DARIEN SHIP-CANAL.

The Executive Council submitted the following, which came from the Boston Board of Trade:

Whereas, The ports of the United States are at a disadvantage with those of Europe in their communication with many ports of the world beyond the Equator, and an inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Darien will bring the Atlantic ports of the United States in closer connection with those of the Pacific Ocean than are those of Europe, even with the use of the Suez Canal; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade hereby recognizes the great commercial and national importance of the Darien Canal, as surveyed and projected by Commander Selfridge, of the United States Navy, and commend this great enterprise to the favorable consideration of the people of the United States.

PROPOSITION TO MEET IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Stone, of Wilmington, offered the following, which was referred to the Executive Council:

Resolved, That hereafter the annual meetings of this Board shall be held in the City of Washington, D. C., in the month of January.

Mr. Dore said if the Board was to exercise any influence on Congress it should meet by the middle of December.

Mr. Stone modified his resolution accordingly.

Mr. Hoffman suggested that they meet in Baltimore on the second Tuesday of December since they would be near Congress, and, if necessary, could go over and see them.

Ruled out of order.

THE SUBJECT OF FINANCE

was taken up, and Mr. Nourse, of Boston, said he would reply to some of the remarks made the day before. It was a common fallacy to talk of debtor and creditor country, and the thought that gold must always flow from debtor to creditor. It was a mistake. America had always been a debtor country in relation to Europe. No matter how the balance of trade stood, gold flowed here. That was regulated by exchange. In a few weeks, while gold fell lower than the prices of commodities showed, it had come in from England by the million, a result due to the panic. To use the low rates of exchange, Europeans sent over their gold to buy it, and thus started our shipments of grain. There was thus no necessary connection between the course of exchange and balance of exports and imports. Since 1864 much of our exports had been sent abroad in bonds, and might continue to be if confidence continued there. Two things only were necessary,—a feeling of security in Europe and the prompt payment of interest. Our only thought should be, could we profitably employ that money. So far as it had been done, it had been an advantage to the country, not merely from the use of the money but the development of the country. Even hasty developments might in the long run be good. Still, the aggregate of that debt was frightful, and the interest was $150,000,000 in gold. Looking at the future, all so-called creditor countries had been put on caution as to what American securities they should buy. Many new railroads were in default of interest. Hence even the best new enterprises would hereafter be closely scrutinized. So it was to be expected, and even hoped, that all future loans should be of the best character. Only such could be negotiated for years, and all such for good enterprises the better. It gave us the use of foreign capital when manufactures demanded our own. It was a profit to the country when foreign capital could be used advantageously. Mr. Smith had spoken of England as a debtor country at the close of the Napoleonic wars; but England came out of them with her active capital increased fully 50 per cent, besides developing her industries as never before. Her manufacturing strides to progress took their spring then. She had gained in wealth, and came out a creditor nation, after paying all the vast continental subsidies. All people might be proud of that illustration of the power of energy. The trade and commerce of England sustained her against almost overwhelming force. It was a lesson for us to see that that power of directing our commerce, etc., was so used as to advance our great interests. We were of the same stock, if not improved. Our climate seemed to assimilate to the highest in all things,—in the Saxon stock and short-horned cattle. Even the short Surat cotton brought here became a good staple. Everything here developed toward the higher. They should look high, and nothing which was high but what was true. In business relations they wanted a true currency—a dollar meaning a dollar. The Israelites had worshipped the golden calf, and even a brazen serpent, but they never bowed down and worshipped a paper calf. The President had spoken of the one effort made toward resumption by the way of contraction. It had been pressed in an excellent paper, and Congress authorized the policy, but in 1866-7 the act requiring the retiring of the compound-interest notes was simultaneous with this retiring of greenbacks. In a year $155,000,000 greenbacks and some certificates were retired from that currency allowed to be held in bank reserves; so it was a sudden and violent contraction of nearly $300,000,000 in all. The effect was a severe stringency, restricting bank loans. Just then was an opportunity for a statesman to have seen the emergency. Had he known of the autumn movement of the crops, he could have told Congress of his purpose to suspend contraction till spring. If so Congress would not have acted nor the country complained. It was the idea of contraction which hurt; hence the whole policy of contraction by law was arrested in 1868. Under the peculiar currency of our country, and the National Bank system, a power of contraction has sprung up which had not been contemplated by Congress. That power lay in the fact that every National Bank note rested on United States bonds. It became, in times of panic, the readiest security to lay aside. So, among all the people, it was noticed that they recently had their greenbacks and bank notes. Before that panic, there was an enormous hoarding of currency in the South and West, where there were no savings banks. Under such circumstances, they always had their money. Two or three years ago he had estimated that of the amount received for the cotton crops, and had found that about two hundred millions of gold values could not be accounted for except on the presumption that it was hoarded. He submitted the figures to a New York friend, who spoke of it to a railroad operator at the South, who gave full confirmation of the amount thus laid away, and from other sources that fact was confirmed. That went on from 1865 to 1873, though just after the war many small hoards were in gold, which were gradually converted into currency, though many millions in gold were still there. Thus fully $200,000,000 had been laid up in the South out of reach of the panic. That accounted for the stringency of the last two years. When the panic came there was a further withdrawal of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. But there was always some floating pocket money. If in 1860 it was $2 a head, that would make $80,000,000 now. Probably about $100,000,000 were required for this daily use. That was not withdrawn, but it was outside of money centres. The bank reserves amounted to $100,000,000. It was scarcely active, but was a guard for what was so. It could be reduced only when the circulation was reduced. Hence for two years the country had done business on an active currency of less than $400,000,000, leaving out deposits, and that a depreciated currency. With a specie currency, they would not need so much. The currency was limited by law and could be expanded by Congress only. It could not be supplemented by gold so long as it was not regarded as money. If our currency was of a specie standard, we would be at a par with the rest of the world. Gold flowed where it was most wanted, regardless of balances of trade. When gold was so cheap here that it could be exported cheaper than wheat and corn, it would be exported. If gold was cheapest here, foreigners would buy it. In asking for specie currency, we asked for the largest liberty of trade, and freedom to deal in the currency of the world, and not be tied down to a depreciated medium of exchange. The practice of hoarding would be continued any way, but the gold would be what would be hoarded, since it was less destructible. But that hoarding made no difference. If gold was wanted here it would flow here, or the products of our mines would be retained here. Gold and silver had been flowing abroad, since it was the cheapest thing we had except bonds. The premium in gold had no relation to the price of our commodities. The prices of commodities had fallen in value by reason of the panic lower than they would by gradual resumption. England had received in fifteen years $263,000,000 sterling, and exported £188,000,000, and retained only £68,000,000. Even England, then, retained no more gold than sufficed for the wants of her own business. It accumulated till it forced down interest to 3 per cent, and then interest ran up as the gold flowed out again. The flow of gold to this country could not now be arrested until all her necessities had been met by our products. There were propositions for renewed issues, some for unlimited amounts. They would give temporary relief and would be absorbed into business, and inflation would follow, but they would soon disappear, and they would go from bad to worse, and, if they kept on, the result would be the insolvency of banks and commercial men. It was an inevitable result. If such a catastrophe occurred, they would be at specie payments. The obstacle to resumption now was the immense amount of debt everywhere. The amount of that debt was greater than those of Europe, even with the use of the Suez Canal; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade hereby recognizes the great commercial and national importance of the Darien Canal, as surveyed and projected by Commander Selfridge, of the United States Navy, and commend this great enterprise to the favorable consideration of the people of the United States.

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In business relations they wanted a true currency—a dollar meaning a dollar. The Israelites had worshipped the golden calf, and even a brazen serpent, but they never bowed down and worshipped a paper calf. The President had spoken of the one effort made toward resumption by the way of contraction. It had been pressed in an excellent paper, and Congress authorized the policy, but in 1866-7 the act requiring the retiring of the compound-interest notes was simultaneous with this retiring of greenbacks. In a year $155,000,000 greenbacks and some certificates were retired from that currency allowed to be held in bank reserves; so it was a sudden and violent contraction of nearly $300,000,000 in all. The effect was a severe stringency, restricting bank loans. Just then was an opportunity for a statesman to have seen the emergency. Had he known of the autumn movement of the crops, he could have told Congress of his purpose to suspend contraction till spring. If so Congress would not have acted nor the country complained. It was the idea of contraction which hurt; hence the whole policy of contraction by law was arrested in 1868. Under the peculiar currency of our country, and the National Bank system, a power of contraction has sprung up which had not been contemplated by Congress. That power lay in the fact that every National Bank note rested on United States bonds. It became, in times of panic, the readiest security to lay aside. So, among all the people, it was noticed that they recently had their greenbacks and bank notes. Before that panic, there was an enormous hoarding of currency in the South and West, where there were no savings banks. Under such circumstances, they always had their money. Two or three years ago he had estimated that of the amount received for the cotton crops, and had found that about two hundred millions of gold values could not be accounted for except on the presumption that it was hoarded. He submitted the figures to a New York friend, who spoke of it to a railroad operator at the South, who gave full confirmation of the amount thus laid away, and from other sources that fact was confirmed. That went on from 1865 to 1873, though just after the war many small hoards were in gold, which were gradually converted into currency, though many millions in gold were still there. Thus fully $200,000,000 had been laid up in the South out of reach of the panic. That accounted for the stringency of the last two years. When the panic came there was a further withdrawal of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. But there was always some floating pocket money. If in 1860 it was $2 a head, that would make $80,000,000 now. Probably about $100,000,000 were required for this daily use. That was not withdrawn, but it was outside of money centres. The bank reserves amounted to $100,000,000. It was scarcely active, but was a guard for what was so. It could be reduced only when the circulation was reduced. Hence for two years the country had done business on an active currency of less than $400,000,000, leaving out deposits, and that a depreciated currency. With a specie currency, they would not need so much. The currency was limited by law and could be expanded by Congress only. It could not be supplemented by gold so long as it was not regarded as money. If our currency was of a specie standard, we would be at a par with the rest of the world. Gold flowed where it was most wanted, regardless of balances of trade. When gold was so cheap here that it could be exported cheaper than wheat and corn, it would be exported. If gold was cheapest here, foreigners would buy it. In asking for specie currency, we asked for the largest liberty of trade, and freedom to deal in the currency of the world, and not be tied down to a depreciated medium of exchange. The practice of hoarding would be continued any way, but the gold would be what would be hoarded, since it was less destructible. But that hoarding made no difference. If gold was wanted here it would flow here, or the products of our mines would be retained here. Gold and silver had been flowing abroad, since it was the cheapest thing we had except bonds. The premium in gold had no relation to the price of our commodities. The prices of commodities had fallen in value by reason of the panic lower than they would by gradual resumption. England had received in fifteen years £263,000,000 sterling, and exported £188,000,000, and retained only £68,000,000. Even England, then, retained no more gold than sufficed for the wants of her own business. It accumulated till it forced down interest to 3 per cent, and then interest ran up as the gold flowed out again. The flow of gold to this country could not now be arrested until all her necessities had been met by our products. There were propositions for renewed issues, some for unlimited amounts. They would give temporary relief and would be absorbed into business, and inflation would follow, but they would soon disappear, and they would go from bad to worse, and, if they kept on, the result would be the insolvency of banks and commercial men. It was an inevitable result. If such a catastrophe occurred, they would be at specie payments. The obstacle to resumption now was the immense amount of debt everywhere. The amount of that debt was greater than those of Europe, even with the use of the Suez Canal; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade hereby recognizes the great commercial and national importance of the Darien Canal, as surveyed and projected by Commander Selfridge, of the United States Navy, and commend this great enterprise to the favorable consideration of the people of the United States.

PROPOSITION TO MEET IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Stone, of Wilmington, offered the following, which was referred to the Executive Council:

Resolved, That hereafter the annual meetings of this Board shall be held in the City of Washington, D. C., in the month of January.

Mr. Dore said if the Board was to exercise any influence on Congress it should meet by the middle of December.

Mr. Stone modified his resolution accordingly.

Mr. Hoffman suggested that they meet in Baltimore on the second Tuesday of December since they would be near Congress, and, if necessary, could go over and see them.

Ruled out of order.

THE SUBJECT OF FINANCE

was taken up, and Mr. Nourse, of Boston, said he would reply to some of the remarks made the day before. It was a common fallacy to talk of debtor and creditor country, and the thought that gold must always flow from debtor to creditor. It was a mistake. America had always been a debtor country in relation to Europe. No matter how the balance of trade stood, gold flowed here. That was regulated by exchange. In a few weeks, while gold fell lower than the prices of commodities showed, it had come in from England by the million, a result due to the panic. To use the low rates of exchange, Europeans sent over their gold to buy it, and thus started our shipments of grain. There was thus no necessary connection between the course of exchange and balance of exports and imports. Since 1864 much of our exports had been sent abroad in bonds, and might continue to be if confidence continued there. Two things only were necessary,—a feeling of security in Europe and the prompt payment of interest. Our only thought should be, could we profitably employ that money. So far as it had been done, it had been an advantage to the country, not merely from the use of the money but the development of the country. Even hasty developments might in the long run be good. Still, the aggregate of that debt was frightful, and the interest was $150,000,000 in gold. Looking at the future, all so-called creditor countries had been put on caution as to what American securities they should buy. Many new railroads were in default of interest. Hence even the best new enterprises would hereafter be closely scrutinized. So it was to be expected, and even hoped, that all future loans should be of the best character. Only such could be negotiated for years, and all such for good enterprises the better. It gave us the use of foreign capital when manufactures demanded our own. It was a profit to the country when foreign capital could be used advantageously. Mr. Smith had spoken of England as a debtor country at the close of the Napoleonic wars; but England came out of them with her active capital increased fully 50 per cent, besides developing her industries as never before. Her manufacturing strides to progress took their spring then. She had gained in wealth, and came out a creditor nation, after paying all the vast continental subsidies. All people might be proud of that illustration of the power of energy. The trade and commerce of England sustained her against almost overwhelming force. It was a lesson for us to see that that power of directing our commerce, etc., was so used as to advance our great interests. We were of the same stock, if not improved. Our climate seemed to assimilate to the highest in all things,—in the Saxon stock and short-horned cattle. Even the short Surat cotton brought here became a good staple. Everything here developed toward the higher. They should look high, and nothing which was high but what was true. In business relations they wanted a true currency—a dollar meaning a dollar. The Israelites had worshipped the golden calf, and even a brazen serpent, but they never bowed down and worshipped a paper calf. The President had spoken of the one effort made toward resumption by the way of contraction. It had been pressed in an excellent paper, and Congress authorized the policy, but in 1866-7 the act requiring the retiring of the compound-interest notes was simultaneous with this retiring of greenbacks. In a year $155,000,000 greenbacks and some certificates were retired from that currency allowed to be held in bank reserves; so it was a sudden and violent contraction of nearly $300,000,000 in all. The effect was a severe stringency, restricting bank loans. Just then was an opportunity for a statesman to have seen the emergency. Had he known of the autumn movement of the crops, he could have told Congress of his purpose to suspend contraction till spring. If so Congress would not have acted nor the country complained. It was the idea of contraction which hurt; hence the whole policy of contraction by law was arrested in 1868. Under the peculiar currency of our country, and the National Bank system, a power of contraction has sprung up which had not been contemplated by Congress. That power lay in the fact that every National Bank note rested on United States bonds. It became, in times of panic, the readiest security to lay aside. So, among all the people, it was noticed that they recently had their greenbacks and bank notes. Before that panic, there was an enormous hoarding of currency in the South and West, where there were no savings banks. Under such circumstances, they always had their money. Two or three years ago he had estimated that of the amount received for the cotton crops, and had found that about two hundred

Mr. Bromberg, of Mobile, said he could not understand why gentlemen wanted Congress to interfere. Congress was the creature of the State Legislatures, and if the latter was corrupt, what guarantee was there that the former was pure. The railroads could do more with the National Government than the people. They had the inside track.

Col. Grosvenor explained the Committee had no desire to call up the resolution which had taken place. All agreed in the Committee that it was a mere statement of a Constitutional power.

THE RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

The previous question was ordered on the resolution of the Committee, as modified by Col. Grosvenor.

The vote was—yeas, 26; nays, 16; and it was defeated, not having received a two-thirds vote.

On motion of Col. Grosvenor, the resolution and pending amendments were referred to the Executive Council.

The third resolution was taken up. Col. Grosvenor explained that the Ohio River had been left out by the vote of a majority of the Committee.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 44.

The last resolution was then adopted.

A COMMUNICATION

relative to the Mississippi levees was referred to the Executive Council without reading.

Mr. Wright gave notice he should move a reconsideration of the vote on the second resolution, in order to call it up at Baltimore.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Mr. Woolly offered a resolution returning the thanks of the Board to the members of the local Board of Trade, and the citizens of Chicago generally, for courtesies extended, and complimenting them on the renewed magnificence of the city.

A similar resolution was presented by Mr. Stranahan.

Both were adopted.

Mr. Able, in the name of St. Louis, seconded the unanimous adoption of Mr. Stranahan's resolution. He had boasted of St. Louis at the banquet, but he recognized the fact that Chicago was the peerless city of the Northwest, and one of the foremost in the world for energy and enterprise. On behalf of his colleagues he said many sweet things of Chicago.

Thanks were tendered to the newspapers.

RECIPROCAL TRADE RELATIONS.

Mr. Burwell moved to take up the resolutions in regard to reciprocal trade relations with Spanish colonies, offered by the New Orleans Chamber of Trade.

The motion was agreed to.

The resolutions were adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The surplus agricultural and manufacturing productions of the United States are, and are like to be, far in excess of the home capacity to consume, and

Whereas, It is a common policy of nations to provide, abroad, a market demand for all surplus commodities which cannot be consumed at home, and,

Whereas, The countries upon this continent and its islands have been in good part prevented from taking the surplus of our production by a close and exclusive policy on their part, which compels our people to pay large balances in specie for the productions of those countries, while their own products can be given in exchange, owing to the foreign exclusive policy complained of; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Board of Trade, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to employ their best influence and ability to impress upon the Executive and Senate the importance of such modifications of our treaty relations with the countries hereinbefore referred to, and with the European powers having dominion over any colonial territories thereof, as will assure to the American people a commerce with such countries and territories.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are respectfully and earnestly requested to employ their best influence and efforts in favor of such modifications of the treaties at present subsisting between the Governments of the United States and of Spain, or the adoption of such special conventions between these powers as will secure a reciprocal commerce between the United States and the Spanish colonial territories of Cuba and Porto Rico, and a continuance of the amicable relations which have so long subsisted between them.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with power to correspond and otherwise confer with any similar committee acting on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, or of any other corporate commercial body within the Dominion of Spain, or of any other power upon the American continent, or of the West Indies, or with any authorized committee of the merchants within such dominion, upon the relations which ought to exist between the United States and the American continental or insular possessions of Spain, their trade, and the natural and artificial highways of the two countries.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives, to be laid by them communicated to the President and to the Secretary of the United States, as also to the constituent members of this Association, with an earnest request for their co-operation with this Board in the adoption of a national policy on this subject.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

Mr. Gano presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That there be respectfully suggested to each Bank Clearing-House Association in the country the propriety of considering the policy of establishing some plan for effecting the only commercial exchanges requisite to be furnished by the contractor, or the city furnish engine, derrick, and a portion of the machinery, which is now on hand. The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further information apply to T. F. A. NEWPORT, City Clerk, Manteno, Ill.

HITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

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GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN; English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 25. Apply to Principals, MISS AIKEN and CHASE.

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The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

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Egypt	Nov. 1	Italy	Nov. 22
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Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE, $28. Return, $55.			

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin, $75 and upward. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $28. Passengers booked to or from Londonderry at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and 29 Broadway, Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 38, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Oct. 29
GEORGIA	Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Dec. 10

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Europe. Cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 6 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARDIE, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE	Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the most improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $60 currency; Steerage, $30 currency. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards, at $4.86. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Bute Docks, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARTESIAN WELL PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the City Council of the City of Mendota, Ill., until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, to sink an Artesian Well in said city. The well to be 1,000 feet, more or less. The power, tools, and all material requisite to be furnished by the contractor, or the city

HOTEL.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

Twenty-sixth-st., Fifth-av., and Twenty-seventh-st.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Will open Oct. 1, 1873, greatly enlarged and entirely renovated, as a Hotel Home for Transient Guests and the Travelling Public.

The Hotel Brunswick embraces the entire block on Fifth-av., overlooking Madison Square, and presents the unrivaled advantages of a location here.

All the rooms are well ventilated, well lighted, and supplied with bath-rooms and all modern conveniences, and of the first-class order of the day.

For Rooms and Terms, address the Proprietors,

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COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases of the sexual system. The Institution is conceded the most scientific in this country for the treatment of these diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas to that effect in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who have contracted these diseases, and have failed to get a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn, have two stamps for him to address envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All consultation, free and strictly confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 177 and 179 South Clark-st. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest establishment for diseases of the sexual system in Chicago, and many have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, and patronized by all classes of CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

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DR. J. H. CLARK,

The able and well-known specialist—at 161 East Harrison-st., between Clark and State—is prepared to treat successfully all diseases and difficulties of a chronic, private, or constitutional nature—of both sexes. Special attention to female difficulties. Medicines sent by mail or express. Send stamps for circular to the Married. Address DR. CLARK, 161 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

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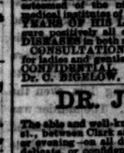

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KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL, Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

ONE WEEK ONLY, Commencing Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.

Positively the last appearance in this city, prior to their return to Japan, of the

GREAT ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE,

Consisting of sixteen Star Artists from the Imperial Theatre, Yeddo. The only company which has had the honor of appearing before the Mikado, the present Monarch of Japan. Price of admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Seats can be secured at the Box Office of Hall three days in advance. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Saturday, Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

J. C. BARCUS, Manager. CHAS. H. READ, Gen'l Agent.

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ENGAGEMENT OF THE EMINENT ARTISTE,

MISS NEILSON,

Who will appear on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Nights in her great role of JULIET in Shakspeare's sublime love story of

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Friday Night and Saturday Matinee as PAULINE in the LADY OF LYONS. During the engagement Miss Neilson will appear as Julia, Lady Teazle, and Rosalind. Seats can be secured six days in advance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

SECOND WEEK of the GREAT HIT of the SEASON

Houses Crowded with the Elite of Chicago!

Monday, Oct. 27, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Bartley Campbell's Great Success,

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With the entire strength of the Company in the cast.

In rehearsal, an entirely new and original Society Play, entitled "CLOUDS."

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Poetry of Motion—Newcomb, Mackin, and Wilson-Morrissey. Master G. Davenport in German Specialties. Mark Wilson's Dog Trick. Woman's Suffrage. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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Will give his celebrated lecture,

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Will be given in this Institution to Nurses, to Young Women who wish to engage in this occupation, or to any Lady who would like to know better how to care for her family when sick. They will be given by the attending physician, DR. MARY HARRIS THOMPSON, in the order of the hospital, and begin October 30, at 3½ o'clock p. m. Admission for the course, $8.00; for sale at the Hospital.

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BY THE LADIES OF

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TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents extra. For sale at Rosaber's, 318 West Madison-st.

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To-night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee,

J. J. WALLACE,

As George Truscis Train in ERIN A-CHORRA; Or, Irish Hearts in Irish Homes.

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From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 84 West Clark-st., near Madison. Open daily, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Hearts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of J. J. Wallace. "Erin A-Chorra."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE STAND BETWEEN your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 27, 1873.

Complete returns from the recent judicial election in California, in twenty counties out of thirty-two, gives McKinstry, the People's candidate, a very handsome majority, which cannot be overcome. The result is regarded by Gov. Booth's friends as insuring his election to the United States Senate.

Notwithstanding the fact of the Count de Chambord's recent concessions with regard to the Pope and his temporal possessions, the Bonapartist Deputies, twenty-five in number, have signed a document protesting against the constitutional monarchy scheme. This accession to the ranks of the Republicans gives the disposition of the question into the hands of the doubtful members, of whom there are thirty or forty.

Our New York dispatches announce that a company has been formed in England with a capital of $10,000,000 for the purpose of laying another cable telegraph between that country and the United States, the American terminus to be somewhere on Long Island. The cable, it is stated, will be connected with wires along the line of the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania Roads. The Directors of the Company are English and American capitalists.

It is but a short time ago that we recorded a terrible massacre of Mohammedans by the Chinese in the northern part of China, and now comes the news of another fearful slaughter in Khiva, which occurred upon the evacuation of that city by the Russians. In addition to plundering the city, the Oozbeks, the dominant race of Khiva and Bokhara, rose in revolt against the Khan, and massacred 1,600 Persians who had been emancipated by the Russians. At last accounts, the Khan had sent to the Russians for assistance, with what result is not known.

Some of the New York editors seem to be having a lively time of it just now, their attention being about equally divided between the conduct of their newspapers and attending at court. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, have both been indicted for alleged libel on Judge McCue, of Brooklyn. The editor and proprietor of the *Echo* have also been indicted for libel, and Mr. Shanks, the city editor of the *Tribune*, will have a hearing to-morrow to answer the charge of contempt, in refusing to disclose the name of the writer of an alleged libelous article.

St. Louis is again in a fever of delight over the near approach of the observance of one of her peculiar institutions—a prize fight, which comes off next Thursday, between Hogan and Allen. Arrangements are making for the suspension of business and the chartering of steamboats to convey her population to the scene of the battle, which, it is said, will take place at some point on the Illinois side of the river. If this be the case, we trust Gov. Beveridge will spare no pains to bag the whole crowd. We have no disposition to interfere with the amusements of St. Louis so long as they are observed at home, but we don't want her peculiar institution on the soil of Illinois.

The people of Yankton and of Dakota Territory ought to hang their heads in shame at the mockery of justice and law practiced in the case of Wintermute, the murderer of Gen. McCook. The circumstances of the murder are too recent to require any recapitulation, and every one who remembers the case at all will recall the impression that it was one of the most outrageous and cold-blooded murders ever committed in this country. Gen. McCook was a brave man and a good citizen, and Wintermute shot him down without giving him even the opportunity to defend his life. The murder was so conspicuously outrageous that it attracted attention and comment throughout the whole country. Notwithstanding all this, the Grand Jury at Yankton has been so constituted as to indict Wintermute for manslaughter only, and the Judge has admitted him to bail. If this is the sort of law prevailing in Dakota, it is a good country for peaceable emigrants to stay away from.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow on Saturday, and averaged a shade lower in prices. Mess pork was rather more active and easier at $13.00 for old and $12.00 for new. Lard was moderately active and steady at 7c for new, cash, and 7¼c seller January. Meats were quiet and easier at 6@6¼c for short ribs; 6¼@6¾c for short clear, and 8¾@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and weak at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and ½c higher, at 5¾@6c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active and ½c lower, closing at $1.04¼ cash, and $1.02⅞ seller November. Corn was relatively quiet and ½c lower, closing at 37½c cash and 37¾c seller November. Oats were dull and easier at 31½c cash, and 31¾c asked seller November. Rye was quiet and steady at 62½@63c. Barley was dull and 1@1½c lower, closing at $1.32¼ for No. 2, and 99c for No. 3. Hogs were in active demand at firmer prices, sales making at $3.90@4.40 for inferior heavy to extra light, chiefly at $4.05@4.25. The cattle market was inactive and weak. Sheep remain dull at $2.75@4.00.

The most noticeable feature of the stock market on Saturday was the sharp decline in the Vanderbilt specialities, which carried them down to the low figures that caused the supplementary panic a short time since. Western Union closed at 51⅛, New York Central at 86, Lake Shore at 61¼, and Union Pacific at 16½. As usual, various rumors were afloat as to the causes of the decline, and all sorts of reasons were assigned except the real one, that they have no intrinsic basis to support them and keep them up. The real effects of the late panic are beginning to be very seriously felt among the manufacturers in various localities. In Pittsburgh, many of the iron and glass factories are closed. Many of the paper and cotton and woolen mills in and about Philadelphia have either closed entirely or are running on reduced time. In New York City, the effects of the panic are visible in the dullness of some of the ornamental trades and in the determination of employers to reduce the wages of carpenters and masons. The reports from the Massachusetts manufacturers, on the other hand, are more encouraging, and they are looking forward to a speedy resumption of business in full. St. Louis advices report that the banks of that city will resume currency payments to-day, and that no difficulty is anticipated in pulling through.

THE ECLECTIC TICKET.

After reading THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, there was a universal expression of regret among our citizens that a person of the "bad habits" of H. D. Colvin had been nominated for the office of Mayor instead of a person of the exemplary character of Wilbur F. Storey. As the matter was discussed at thousands of firesides, it was generally conceded that Mr. Storey was an ornament to his sex, and young children were heard to exclaim that they hoped to grow up to be good, like Mr. Storey, and thus become worthy to fill the office of Mayor of Chicago. The disappointment at the mistake made by the Hesing Convention was especially marked among the ladies, and it is reported that tears were shed in some instances. The alternative offered, however, of an Eclectic Ticket had a reassuring effect, and as it was thought Mr. Storey would not refuse to take his appropriate place at the head of it, the public affliction was sensibly moderated. It was suggested that a committee of Eclectic physicians be appointed at an early day to wait upon Mr. Storey and assure him of their undivided support. It is agreed that after the Eclectic Ticket is put in the field the campaign shall be conducted on strictly moral grounds.

BUYING A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The proposition by the Postmaster-General to purchase all the telegraph lines of the country has acquired fresh interest from the financial embarrassments of Commodore Vanderbilt. The Western Union Telegraph Company is pursued by two kinds of consuming parasites. The first of these is in the form of opposition companies. The telegraph patents have long since expired, and any person or company is at liberty to build a line anywhere, at any time, and do all the business it can at any rates it may choose to establish. The cost of building telegraph lines is not so heavy as to deter capitalists from that form of investment. In other words, telegraphing is not a monopoly, and cannot be made such. Since the close of the War, the Western Union Company has bought four opposition companies, and new ones have invariably taken their places. There is obviously no end to this process, except the bottom of the Western Union Company's purse.

The other class of parasites is composed of those who, by virtue of official position, levy a sort of blackmail upon the Company. The extent to which this is carried may be judged by the following paragraph in President Orton's last report to the stockholders:

> The franks issued to Government officials constitute nearly a third of the total complimentary business. The wires of the Western Union Company extend into thirty-seven States and nine Territories within the limits of the United States, and into four of the British Provinces. In all of them our property is more or less subject to the action of the National, State, and municipal authorities, and the judicious use of complimentary franks among them has been the means of saving to the Company many times the money value of the free service performed.

This public exposure of the abuse of the franking privilege may have been an explanation to the stockholders to account for the non-payment of dividends during the last fiscal year, but it looks to us more like a challenge to the Government officials implicated to cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war.

The financial history of this Company is set forth in a curious publication recently issued by Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, the champion of the Postal Telegraph system. The Company was incorporated in 1851, but paid no dividends until 1858, the profits being used in extensions of the lines, etc., etc. Mr. Hubbard's financial exhibit is as follows:

In 1858 the capital stock was	$385,700
From 1858 to 1866, stock issued for cash	167,200
Stock for bonds, etc.	146,600
Stock for other purposes	182,054
For stock dividends	17,810,146
For lines purchased	3,322,000
January, 1866, total capital stock	$22,013,700

In 1866–69 there was issued:

Stock for purchase of U. S. Telegraph Co. and U. S. Pacific Telegraph Co.	$7,216,300
Stock for American Telegraph Co.	3,833,100
Stock dividends to American Telegraph Co.	8,000,000
1869, total capital	$41,063,100

From 1858 to 1866 the dividends were as follows:

Total stock dividends in eight years	$17,810,147
Total cash dividends in eight years	4,157,242
Total dividends	$21,967,389
Annual average of dividends	$2,745,922

In addition, the Company has a bonded debt of between five and six millions of dollars. The attempt to pay dividends on this amount of stock and interest on the debt has taxed the ingenuity of the very able management, and has not been successful. Some time ago, Vanderbilt was seduced into purchasing a large amount of the stock, and, once in, he undertook to make it one of the leading fancies. He had bulled it up to 91 when the panic came, and the water commenced to evaporate. Western Union declined to 51. Some days ago Vanderbilt was able to push it up to 59, but on Saturday it was down again to 51⅛.

We have seen that the nominal capital is now $43,000,000; including the bonds, it stands at $49,000,000. How much of this Vanderbilt and his family own we cannot say, but certainly at the last annual election he was able to control a majority of the stock, and thereby to fill the Board of Directors with his friends and dependents. It is probable that Vanderbilt and his coterie own or control a clean majority of the stock, and that it cost him and them an average of 75 cents. The difference between that cost and the present price of the stock is equal to some millions of dollars.

No matter how strongly the Western Union Telegraph Company may have protested in the past against being ravished by the Government there can hardly be any doubt now that Mr Vanderbilt, controlling as he does the Company, and personally out of pocket some millions of dollars, will be willing to sell out the whole concern at considerably less than par to any government able to pay for it. We do not doubt the sincerity of the past opposition to the Government purchase by the officers of the Company, but it looks now very much like a choice between such a sale and the bankruptcy of Vanderbilt, who is not only carrying Western Union at more than it is worth, but New York Central, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific at the same relative prices. In this measure, seemingly so essential to his relief and the relief of the holders of all this vast property, the suggestions of Mr. Orton concerning the favors shown by the Company to the officials of the United States and to the officers of the several States are not without significance. From many of these officials there is an urgent demand that the United States should purchase this telegraph, and take it off Vanderbilt's hands. The purchase would let Vanderbilt out of a large share of his trouble. Even as far removed from Wall street as the State of Wisconsin, there comes up a voice from a distinguished Governor (whose eye-teeth *ought* to be cut by this time), demanding that the United States should purchase this Telegraph Company's property. So that this winter, Western Union stock will probably have its principal market in Washington, and Congress will be importuned from all quarters to purchase the $43,000,000 of telegraph stock, and enable Vanderbilt and his associate gamblers in this great company to escape the consequences of their reckless and injurious speculations.

Turning to the last page of Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard's pamphlet we are gratified to find that he is not only profuse in compliments, but is disposed to deal liberally with Mr. Vanderbilt, and not drive a hard bargain with him. He says:

> The postal system recognizes the rights of property in the owners of the existing lines, proceeding upon the ground that to make any new plan successful it must avail itself of the services and co-operation of the present able managers; that this can only be accomplished by paying *liberally* for the property it purchases of them, and that it will be much more advantageous to the public to secure this harmonious co-operation, even by *paying a large price for its property*, than to establish a system at a very much smaller price, but in competition with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

It is charming to observe that Mr. Hubbard is willing to pay "a large price" (out of the Public Treasury) for a certain amount of telegraph property. It would be still more charming if he would pay his own money and Gov. Washburn's for it, for in that case it is tolerably certain that his generosity would not get the better of his judgment. In the case of a desperate speculator dealing with the United States Government represented by Mr. Chorpenning Creswell, with Hubbard as *amicus curiæ*, we should expect the liberality to be measured very much by Vanderbilt's greed.

REGISTER YOUR VOTES!

We reprint this morning a list of the places of registration in the various wards. The books will be open to-morrow and next day *only*. It is not necessary to point out the duty of every man interested in the success of the Law-and-Order ticket to see that his name is duly enrolled as a voter, but it is important to remind these citizens that their opportunity is limited to these two days, and that any neglect may bring with it very serious responsibility. The German papers are making the most strenuous effort to induce the Hesing voters to be prompt in their naturalization, registration, and voting. They call upon German manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and employers to give their employes the necessary time to qualify themselves as voters, and are careful to designate the time and place where voters may be naturalized to order. If the foreign Know-Nothing movement outruns in vigilance the citizens who have no need of naturalization, and who are only required to see that their names are properly entered in the poll-books, the blame must rest upon those who are guilty of the neglect. No sane man doubts that the respectable people are in the large majority in Chicago, and that the saloon-keepers can be so overwhelmingly defeated that they will never again try to seize the local Government. If the result shall prove the contrary, it will be because respectable citizens shall have neglected to do their duty as citizens. The first step is to register. Those who take the interest to see that their names are properly enrolled will be sure to vote. It is a matter of but a few moments to-morrow or next day, and no man who has a proper apprehension of the danger of the Hesing-O'Hara raid will dare to neglect it.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Scammon's newspaper has been publishing a series of articles demanding the repeal of the Bankrupt law, without informing its readers what the relation of creditor and debtor would be after the repeal. We have no hesitation in saying that the repeal would be only to the advantage of that class of debtors who desire to swindle their creditors, and that all other classes, whether debtors or creditors, would suffer by it. To demonstrate this it is only necessary to advert to the condition of things before we had a National Bankrupt law, which condition would necessarily return upon its repeal.

1. Under the common law, the creditor whose debt becomes due *first* can seize the entire property of the debtor to make himself good. That is, if A B owes C D $10,000 and has $100,000 worth of property, C D, upon the maturity of the obligation, may tie up the total of A B's property until his claim is satisfied. Though A B may have other creditors to the amount of $50,000 not yet due, they have no chance until their obligations mature, when they must look to what is left.

2. To obviate the injustice of this rule, most of the States, including Illinois, passed statutes enabling debtors to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors when they found themselves in a failing condition. Under most of these statutes, however, the debtors were given the privilege of preferring such of the creditors as they desired to favor. That is, A B made an assignment of all his property to C D for the purpose of paying E F the amount of his claim, then G H the amount of his claim out of the residue, and, if anything was left, to pay J K, and so on. The difference between the statute of assignment and the practice at common law is, that under the former mere priority of a matured debt did not entitle a creditor to preference, to the exclusion of all claims not yet due. Under neither the common law nor the statute was the bankrupt discharged from obligation, and allowed to take a fresh start, until he had paid 100 cents on the dollar.

It is to one of these two systems that we would relapse if the National Bankruptcy act were repealed. A comparison with the provisions of the present law will show that this would be a great misfortune for the commercial community. Under the National law, all preferences are prohibited, and wise safeguards have been provided to prevent the fraudulent advantage by one creditor over another. When a creditor files a petition in bankruptcy, all the other creditors and all the assets of the alleged bankrupt are brought into court. All claims are put upon the same footing. If it can be made to appear that the assets will pay the entire indebtedness, the Court has full powers, by injunction and otherwise, to prevent the sacrifice of any of the property. If the case proves the debtor to be actually insolvent, his assets are administered under the direction of the Court for the equal benefit of all creditors, each of whom receives his exact proportion as rapidly as the assets can be converted. If, on the general settlement, the bankrupt's property has been sufficient to pay 50 per cent of all the claims against him, he is discharged from future liability, and may resume business without being hampered and tormented at every step. The law, therefore, protects not only all creditors alike, but the bankrupt also. After his whole fortune has been turned out to his creditors, he is not made to suffer all the rest of his life for his past misfortune. At the same time, fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent preference of creditors are rigidly averted not only by the provisions of the act, but by the discretionary powers vested in the courts. We believe that the conspicuous impartiality and protection of the present law on all sides have rendered it almost universally acceptable to the commercial community.

The recommendations made by the National Board of Trade for amending the law in such manner as to render bankrupt proceedings less costly, and to secure still further uniformity in the treatment of creditors, are well worthy the consideration of Congress. The complaint that the assets of a bankrupt are too much depleted by the fees now allowed the officers of the court seems to be well-founded, and the substitution of a fixed salary would be an admirable change. Uniformity in the exemptions, which are now regulated by the various State laws, would undoubtedly be desirable; but the fact that State exemptions are really a part of the contract entered into by debtor and creditor before bankruptcy takes place detracts somewhat from the force of the argument against State exemptions.

Whatever practical amendments may be made in the right direction, it is obvious that a repeal of the law, throwing the creditors and debtors back upon the defective system of the State statutes and its concurrent hardships, would be ill-advised. As we have said, the only class that could derive any benefit from this change are debtors, who would make it available for defrauding their creditors.

THE PUFFENBERGER TRIAL.

The jury in the case of Joshua Puffenberger, who has just been tried upon the charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Roger Brass and others, by running his engine into the passenger train at Sag Bridge in August last, has finished its labors and brought in a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. Puffenberger is now at liberty. With the mere fact of his acquittal we have nothing to do, but the manner in which it was announced is too remarkable to be passed over in silence. The text of the verdict, which the jury returned in the first instance, was as follows:

> PETIT JURY ROOM, CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1873.—We, the jury, fined the prisoner not guilty, as charged in the indictment, and severely censure the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for employing incompetent men in connection with the business of the road. (Signed), John Wright, foreman; H. A. Forsyth, Thomas F. Indewell, G. M. Groesbeck, G. F. Clark, J. H. Wheat, Joseph Pearson, Charles J. Walter, Robert Waddell, George Y. Ridley.

After an episode of applause upon the part of the spectators, which the Court suppressed by ordering some of the applauders to jail, the District-Attorney rose and requested to have the jury polled. The names of the jurors were called, and, as the customary question was addressed to each, all answered in the affirmative, except Mr. Ridley. The Court thereupon ordered the jury to retire again and agree upon a verdict. After an absence of half an hour, they returned with the simple verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." Thus the verdict was altered, although originally it had been signed by the entire jury, after a long and careful canvassing of the testimony. After signing the verdict, and having had ample time to form his conclusions definitely and finally, one of these jurors changes his mind, and the result of this change is the escape of the Railroad Company from the censure which had been passed upon it.

The action of this juryman is no trifling affair. It is not a technicality which can be put aside with a wave of the hand. It is an offense against the dignity of the Court. It is an offense against the solemnity which should attach to verdicts in cases like this. It is an offense against public decorum and a reproach upon judicial proceedings. If such an offense is allowed to pass unrebuked, its effect will be to impair the public confidence in verdicts, and render the decisions of juries a mockery and a farce. Judge Williams, therefore, owes it to the dignity of the Bench, and to the reputation of this juror, which may otherwise suffer, to investigate this matter, and ascertain under what influences and by what process this remarkable change of mind was brought about. During the second absence of the jury, the Court manifested commendable promptness and firmness in bringing a juror before him for contempt, who belonged to the regular panel, but was not sitting in this case, for applauding the verdict. Let the Court now exhibit equal promptness and firmness, and let the Prosecuting-Attorney give his invaluable assistance, also, in solving this mystery. Otherwise, it will be strongly suspected that, after the verdict was signed and sealed, the jury was tampered with in the interest of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company.

"King Bill" (Lunalilo I.), of the Sandwich Islands, is a progressive ruler. He took advantage of a Liliputian mutiny among the Household Troops, which consisted of fifty-four privates, to disband the whole concern. This action meets with the hearty approval of the Honolulu *Gazette*, which says that the Kingdom has no need at present of a standing army. Think of a platoon of fifty-four men being dignified with the title of standing army! The country is now at peace; there are no rival chieftains who are disposed to question King William's sovereignty; and it is the duty of every man, native or foreign-born, to aid in maintaining law and order. For these reasons the *Gazette* thinks that the public money can be better used than "in attempting to imitate the pomp and show of more powerful nations" (with a standing army of fifty-four men). The army band has been retained intact, however, and this is approved by the loyal *Gazette*, because it will serve as a nucleus for the volunteer companies and "impart a feeling of public security." It must be a happy country in which peace and a sense of security can be maintained with a brass band.

The Brooklyn *Argus* wants to know what course President Grant will order his Attorney-General to pursue with regard to Mr. Henry D. Cooke, ex-Governor of the District of Columbia and President of the suspended First National Bank in Washington. This inquiry is suggested by the statement of the Receiver, which contains the following items:

Capital		$500,000.00
ASSETS.		
Bonds held by Jay Cooke & Co. (brother)	$14,650.00	
Due from Jay Cooke & Co. (brother)	756,453.45	
Accrued interest	1,758.00	
		$772,861.45

This statement receives special significance from the two following extracts from the National Banking law, which can be found respectively in Sections 29 and 55:

> That the total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in.
>
> That every President, Director, Cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association who shall embezzle, abstract, or willfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

But if Mr. Henry D. Cooke is to be called to strict accountability under the law (which is very doubtful), what shall be done with a high Government official who, in spite of the prohibition by law, authorized the deposit of more than $100,000 in this same National Bank *without security?*

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has issued a bull against the *Commercial* of that city, stamping it as an infidel journal, and advising his flock, and all others who have any regard for his judgment, to discontinue taking it. The particular cause which has excited the wrath of the prelate and induced him to place the *Commercial* under the ban appears to be the comments of the latter upon his advocacy of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and its strictures upon his opposition to the Old Catholics and to popular government everywhere. The *Commercial* makes a vigorous reply to the Archbishop's fulmination, and announces its intention to continue in its infidelity, and to make war upon all clergymen, of whatever faith, who seek to convert the secular institutions of the State to their own uses, and preach a doctrine which is opposed to the genius of free government. A disinterested observer can hardly fail to characterize the Archbishop's bull as a very weak and foolish affair. Infidelity is a charge which changes with each new point of view. "Infidel" means one who is opposed to the faith. Consequently all Protestants are infidels from the Catholic standpoint; all Christians are infidels from the Mohammedan standpoint; all Hindoos are infidels from both Catholic and Protestant standpoints; and all three are infidels from Brigham Young's standpoint. Archbishop Purcell's "bull" is decidedly of the Irish persuasion.

The canal-boat case is exciting some discussion in the Pennsylvania papers. On the canals of that State there are a large number of coal-scows, and boats, and barges employed in carrying coal from the mines to points on tide-water. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that these canal craft, if they leave the canal to deliver coal at any point on a navigable stream, must be provided with enrollments and licenses like any other vessel. An attempt to enforce this regulation was overruled by several Courts of the United States, whereupon Mr. Secretary Richardson has issued a circular to the Collector of the port of Wilmington, Delaware, in which he says:

> The Department has been informed that the Judges of the District Courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the District of Maryland have decided that canal-boats are not required by law to be provided with enrollments and licenses.
>
> *This Department does not acquiesce in their decisions*, but holds that such boats must be provided with the documents in question or pay "alien tonnage tax" of $1 per ton, under Section 6, act of Feb. 18, 1793, upon coming out of a canal into the navigable waters of the United States.

The remark of the Secretary, that he does not acquiesce in the decisions of the Courts, and that the boats refusing to take out licenses must be treated as "alien tonnage," that is, craft from a foreign country, has caused considerable discussion.

A Liverpool journal points out to its readers that there has been a very important invasion of American insurance companies in Great Britain within the last few months. It takes no alarm at it, though it regards the fact as rather remarkable that capital should come from the New World for investment in the Old. In fact, it finds some distinctive merits in the American system of insurance. It particularly commends the separation of life and fire insurance, which are commonly united in the British companies, taking the excellent ground that life policy-holders should not have their interests imperiled by extensive fires, such as those of Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore, which may occur at any time. It recommends that the separation shall be enforced by law in England. It also commends the law of New York, Massachusetts, and some other States, which requires a deposit of a large amount of money for the protection of the insured, and it finds the official auditing of accounts a great and practical safeguard against fraud.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Illinois elections occur one week from to-morrow, and, whatever other indications there may be of deep feeling through the State, there is no lack of evidence of it in all the local press. Speaking of the general situation, the Elgin *Advocate* observes that—

> The Anti-Monopoly element is not opposed to Republicans or Democrats, as such, but to monopoly and public extravagance. . . . In Republican counties the Republicans say the Democrats "run" the farmers, and in Democratic counties the Democrats charge the same upon the Republicans, all of which is very clever political buncombe, but not truth or good sense. All parties and past political issues cut no figure in the present reform movement. It is an issue of the present, and, as we understand, invites support from any and all sources, whose sympathies are with it.

—The Anti-Monopoly ticket represents an idea—a cause. It is put forward to present to the people of this country the simple question whether they think more of their old party association and fetters than of the proposed reform which has called this great anti-monopoly movement of the Western producers into being. . . . If the people of Illinois, in their local elections, follow vigorously the noble example set them in California and Iowa, it will tell with amazing effect on our rulers at Washington. This is the whole case in a nutshell. Shall we go back on our brethren in Iowa and California, or shall we back them up?—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free-Trader.*

—It is not that the people have become suddenly enamored of the Democratic party, but that they have become utterly disgusted with the corruptions of the leaders of the Republican party. And when the people shall have the opportunity to throw overboard both the old political parties, as in California, they will fully put the seal of condemnation upon corrupt politicians of every grade.—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

—When corruption in officials becomes so notorious and well-proven that to save party it seems necessary, it is a Republican Congress that appoints whitewashing committees to smooth over and cover up. It is Republican leaders and newspapers that deride and oppose reform movements among the people, the organization of Granges, &c. It is the Republican organization that upholds the tariff and banking monopolies, and it is the real leaders of that party who constitute the railroad capitalists.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman.*

—Let Illinois in her local elections express herself in even more emphatic terms than have her sisters. Be of good courage, ye people, and do your duty; you know the evil which has oppressed you, and which still threatens; put a check upon it by your votes. This is the season for organization, and the more strength you develop in the election next month, the easier will be your task of changing the complexion of Congress next year. What we need, and must have, are new and better men; we must ignore the professional politician, learned in the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." Do your duty as citizens, not as Republicans or Democrats.—*Watseka (Ill.) Times.*

—You cannot meet your responsibilities by saying, "I am sick of politics, there is so much corruption and wire-working; let the elections go." You would never reclaim a field to fertility that was running to weeds and briars by such a let-go policy. . . . When the mass of our voters thus leave to corrupt and selfish men the affairs of Government, our democratic-republican institutions have failed. We are not of those who believe in this failure, and hence would do our duty, and call to action every intelligent citizen.—*Greenville (Ill.) Advocate.*

—Remember always, friends of reform, that there is much depending upon your success this fall. It is the preliminary conflict for next year, and your success now will aid in the result then. Your opponents are desperate, and will be on hand to indorse the thefts upon the Treasury made by their favorite leaders, and to do the bidding of the monopolists. Be not deceived by them, or listen to their appeals for the life of the old parties. Their efforts are only intended to control you in favor of the system that has been crushing you, and eating out the profits of your labor, while it feeds you on husks.—*Saybrook (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—The farmers' canvass of the county now in progress, and to be kept up until the day of election, is producing the most auspicious results for our candidates on that ticket. The meetings are well attended, and the fact that these farmers from their fields are mounting the "stump" and presenting the issues of the campaign in straightforward, logical speeches, abounding in practical ideas, destined, when carried into effect, to work out a great good to the whole people, is astonishing the usually supposed-to-be intelligences that have heretofore been set up as the Moguls of wisdom in the opposing organizations, before whom every knee should bow.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—My party prejudices have had a strong hold upon me, which was doubtless the case with a good many of my old Republican friends, and I didn't much like the idea of cutting loose from the old ties. But, after mature and serious reflection, my course appears very clear. I am going to vote and work with my brother farmers, and turn my back on the old played-out party fraud.—*Correspondent of Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Free Press.*

—This great popular movement, if carried out in good faith, will put the reins of government in the hands of the people, instead of the hands of corrupt political rings. . . . It is time for all good men to unite, and with a "scourge of (not very) small cords" drive out from the temple of our liberties those who have degraded it to a "den of thieves."—*The Rev. Thomas H. Hynes, of Greenville, Ill.*

—We know the odds we are fighting. We know the power of the standing army of 50,000 office-holders, united in the common cause of self-interest. We know how hard it is to sever party ties and associations, and the dislike of being accused of co-operating with the enemy. But these questions have all been considered, and our deliberate judgment is, that the same sense of duty that made us the earnest advocate of the Republican party and its principles now demand that we unite with those who are seeking to correct abuses and rid the country of unfaithful servants, whose only aim has been to make money by taking bribes and becoming silent partners in infamous schemes inaugurated under the guise of public laws.—*McHenry County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—The uprising of the farmers has created considerable of a disturbance among both political parties, as well as the monopolists of the country. They thought to capture the farmers, but to no avail. . . . Soon they will rise in their might and show to the world what can be done by a down-trodden people.—*Ogle County (Ill.) Grange.*

—The great uprising of the producers of the West is destined to play an important part in the politics of the country. Already the extent of the movement is seen in the present canvass throughout the State. In many counties the long-standing political parties have made no nominations for county officers,—the Farmers' Movement having taken too strong a hold on the public mind to be disregarded. The present seems but the beginning of a great reform party. . . . We shall work for the success of the Farmers' Reform or Anti-Monopoly Movement.—*Wayne County (Ill.) Press.*

—In this county there is no longer any question as to the success of the ticket nominated by the farmers. The only curiosity manifested—the only calculation made—the only anxiety felt and expressed on the subject—is in regard to the majority by which the work of the farmers will be accomplished. . . . The success of the ticket is one thing. The big majority is another thing,—and this latter is what the farmers and the friends of the farmers will, we trust, strive for. Pile up the votes.—*Jefferson County (Ill.) Free Press.*

—To say that there is any difference in feeling in this county in regard to the railroad or any other monopoly, except with a comparatively few interested persons, is absurd. If the farmer is interested in getting a good price for his wheat, so is the merchant who depends on the farming community for his trade. If he wants low freights, so do our manufacturers, who are importing iron, wood, and coal, and exporting their finished wares. The interests of the mass of the people of the county are, and by necessity must be, identical in the matter.—*Sterling (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Next year the Republican leaders will come into the field booted and spurred for battle with all their old arrogance, and, in our judgment, it depends greatly upon the action of the Anti-Monopolists this fall whether salary-grabbers and railroad-monopolists shall again represent us in our Legislatures. The man who believes the Democracy has the power, or the Republican party the inclination, to redress the grievances complained of, can conscientiously vote against the Farmers' ticket, but if he realizes the true condition of affairs he can readily understand that the hope of the country is in a change of policy, and that change cannot be effected in a corrupt party.—*Charleston (Ill.) Courier.*

—A grand success this fall will give the cause of justice and right such an impetus that nothing can resist it in the election of members of the State Legislature and members of Congress next year, when the great battle between reform and official dishonesty, labor against capital, will be fought. . . . No man can estimate the momentous importance to the farmers and laboring men of the country of a grand triumph at the polls on Tuesday, the 4th day of next November. Their triumph will be a declaration of war that the monopolists can understand. It will be "a handwriting upon the wall" that will strike terror to those who are oppressing the people, and will insure a grand victory of the people over the money-bags of the country next year.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—We publish elsewhere a letter from "A. Poorman," on the subject of "The Banks in Politics." This reminds us that the day before the Republican caucus we asked a friend of one of the other candidates if they were going to try to get up a delegation. He replied, in substance: "No, the banks have combined upon a candidate, and it is no use. When they combine upon any man it is as much as to say to every business-man in town, you must support this man or you cannot expect any accommodations from us." If this is the fact, they deserve a rebuke from the people by a defeat of their ticket.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—Now is the time for the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the tradesman to step forward and show that they are indeed a power in the land! The time has now come, and the appeal is now made, to all those who are weary with vain struggling for a purer political organization, to ally themselves with this movement, the beginning of which is success, and the continuation of which will be the destruction of its opposers.—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

The Devil to Be Combated by the Board of Health---Purity of Soul to Be Developed by Street-Sweepers.

An Interesting Discourse by Mrs. Edna Cheney, of Boston.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant character of the evening, a large attendance was found at the Fourth Unitarian Church yesterday, the especial attraction being an expected discourse by a lady, Mrs. Edna Cheney, of Boston. The lady was seated with the Rev. Mr. Wendte, pastor of the church, upon the platform, and took an active interest in the singing and other services. Personally, Mrs. Cheney is a rather massively-formed woman, in the later days of life, with a large, well-shaped head, undisguised by superfluous puffs, and a large, strong, rather aquiline face. Her gray hair was simply knotted behind; her voice is very agreeable, though slightly monotonous, and her delivery clear and intelligible. Her hearers listened with grave attention, and were evidently deeply interested in the discourse. The pastor took his text from St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Romans, and, by way of introducing the lady, said that a few years ago, when he was a student at the Cambridge Divinity School, the students formed a club for the purpose of debating topics of reform. A member of a committee to secure speakers on the condition of the freedmen of the South, he had secured a lady, and, on announcing her name, found the Faculty of the college much incensed at the unprecedented attempt to allow a woman to preach. They would not take the responsibility of refusing permission to her to speak in Divinity Chapel. The lady, however, ascended the pulpit stairs and read her lecture. That lady was Mrs. Cheney, of Boston, and he hoped she would succeed in converting any who were opposed to women as preachers.

Mrs. Cheney, on taking her stand upon the platform, announced her text as from the fourth chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

Worship, she said, satisfied a want in the human soul by bringing it nearer to heaven and heaven nearer to us. And yet we were told that the practice of worship was dying out, and from every indication the remark was only too true. In a political point of view this was right. Worship, like all other phases of human life, could last only while free and flexible. In our own consciousness, it seemed that we were losing much by giving up this form of worship. Are we as brave and true without it as our fathers were with it? Was the home profaned when the day did not begin and end with family prayer? If our answer was that we had lost something without finding anything to replace it, it was fatal. Perhaps we wonder that it should be so, but the fact remains that we are satisfied without this food, although we think that we ought not to be. There were three factors that went to make up the sense of worship. One of them was the response of creation to its Creator, taking form in the generally accepted belief that it is appreciated by the God above. It was a natural piety recognized by Wordsworth in his familiar lines to the rainbow. It did not matter whether God expected it. It was the same feeling of expression which prompted lovers to be perpetually repeating assurances of their affection. In all the [illegible] of apprehension evil seemed mightier than [illegible] Then the fearful heart sees and trembles [illegible] the Creative power takes a malevolent form [illegible] be propitiated. This feeling took form [illegible] division of the gods into good and evil, [illegible] ultimately in the Christian doctrine [illegible] beneficent God and a maleficent [illegible] and hence the second element [illegible] The last element of worship, [illegible] doing the greatest evil, or the [illegible] was the power to raise the soul [illegible] superior to the ordinary events of [illegible] erted the largest influence, and [illegible] garded as the most important ele[illegible] was a natural expression of love [illegible] was dancing to music. The la[illegible] Hebrew method of giving ex[illegible] to the Lord, and yet it was [illegible] looked by those churches which profess to base their doctrines upon their ritual. The motion of the Shakers in their strange march was eminently inspiring. Its tendency to extremes had been the cause of having been abandoned by the more staid and sober Churches. The speaker went on to elaborate the beauty of sacrifice, as it took form in the Buddhist legends, as well as the Old Testament types, in Jephtha's daughters and others. In the Roman Church, the sacrifice had been transferred from the individual to another. In all forms of religion, in the temples of Jupiter, Juggernaut, and Jehovah, bloody human sacrifices had been made. The reading of sacred books did not seem to have been used as charms among the Greeks and Romans, but the Jew delighted to read the sacred law. In Eastern nations the reading of sacred books is frequently prescribed, and the pious Christian devotee often reads through the Bible over and over again without gathering the most remote intelligence from it. The Moslem paid more worship to the Koran than the Christian to the Bible. This idea of worship by reading was by no means an unnatural development of human nature. Too much reverence of these charms would be better for us. The Book is humanity in its most serious and thoughtful hour. Purification was another expression of worship. Christianity had symbolized it with only one ceremony, that of baptism. The desire to appear at church in one's best clothing was merely an act of reverence. One of the reasons for fasting as a religious ceremony was the abnormal sensitiveness of the brain which resulted, and which left the faster in a condition for dreams and visions. Eating and drinking was also a ceremony. The Christian communion was now little better than a form, the mere symbol of a departure from a very dear friend. In like manner the speaker spoke of pilgrimages and consecration of time. Useful as these forms and expressions had frequently been, there was not one which had not been carried to a dreadful extreme. We may kneel, and sing, and fast, but we can never enjoy the unquestioning faith of ignorance after tasting of the tree of knowledge. What remains to us? Have we lost anything by giving up these superstitious forms? Is not the response of the human heart deepened by the development of man? But how were we to face the tremendous questions of evil? The more we worshipped God in purity, the more hideous and loathsome was evil. Our devils were filthy tenements and dirty streets, and all those surroundings which tended to drag down and deprave mankind. We need not fear to lose our heroism, for these devils will give us all we can do to combat them. As all the past is a type and prophecy of the future, all these symbols enumerated were open to us, and were all available for the regeneration of mankind. Can we by any merely rational process secure that feeling of mental and moral exaltation which those old forms of worship once afforded?

In concluding, Mrs. Cheney spoke as follows: Let us not then be anxious, though our children kneel not down where we have knelt. They have God to their Father, and His Word, and their response will be remembered, for He speaketh to every one in his own tongue, though it seems babbling and confusion to us. There will be no monopoly in worship, it will not be confined to churches or limited to hours and days. But as Moses [illegible] not enter the Promised Land, but [illegible] upon it from the heights of Pisgah, so I think it is not we, who still have the old superstitions clinging to us, and are half afraid to put forth the wings that have been folded so long, that will ever [illegible] the full sense of delight and fullness of worship, but our children who have been cradled in freedom, and who have never been poisoned with the dogmas of superstition, may walk serenely on their way, rejoicing in the new garments which fit the spirit freely and beautifully. For their sake, let us not sink down into a luxurious repose, but struggle onwards and upwards into the clear light of Truth.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26.—Senators Windom, John Sherman, Roscoe Conkling, F. Norwood, and H. G. Davis, the Senatorial Committee on Transportation, arrived in this city to-night from Huntington, and will go from here to Louisville, and thence to St. Louis. Hon. F. Hereford, of West Virginia; and Cols. Carrington and [illegible], of Richmond, accompanied them; also [illegible] Harris, engineer of the Chesapeake and [illegible] Canal.

THE COURTS.

Dispute Between a Citizen of Lemont and the C. & A. R. R. Co.

Action for Assault and Battery—The Jewelers' Quarrel.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—County and Criminal Court Items.

Another Phase of the Tubular Lanten Patent Case.

The Tice Meter Case at Peoria Remanded to the United States District Court.

Nathaniel [illegible] Brown, of Lemont, filed a bill against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, on Saturday, in the Circuit Court. Complainant states that he has extensive stone-quarries on both sides of defendant's track, in and adjoining Lemont, extending for the length of a mile. The stone is transported to Chicago, chiefly by the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, in order to reach the Canal, it is necessary to cross the railroad. A principal street crossing said track is Lockport street, which street is duly platted, and is most convenient for said complainant to cross with his teams. The track crosses said street at right angles, and is 12 feet above the bank of the canal and 180 or 200 feet distant, and the grade so steep as to make it impracticable for heavy teaming. The Railroad Company has been and is in the habit of stopping its trains across said street, thereby greatly obstructing it. The Company is now constructing a second track through Lemont, between the present one and the canal, which will make the grade still steeper. When the present track was laid, a switch was made on the north side of the track, to allow cars to stand on for the purpose of loading and unloading, and one Edward Parsons built a warehouse thereon, which was afterward purchased by complainant, and used for storing coal to sell. The Railroad Company is threatening to take said side-track or switch, and incorporate it in its main second track. Complainant's land and the railroad track are crossed by numerous others streets or roads besides Lockport street, the grade to all of which is similar to that of said Lockport street. The authorities of Lemont have notified the Railroad Company that, in order to construct the second road, it must make a tunnel under its track. Complainant therefore asks that the Company may be compelled to make tunnels for all the other roads crossing said track and his property, and that the Company be restrained from using the side track as a part of the second track, to the damage of his coal-warehouse. An injunction was granted by Judge Farwell, on giving a bond of $5,000.

ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

An affidavit to obtain a capias was filed in the Circuit Court, Saturday, by Bernhard Rose against Arnold Docius. Rose says that, on the 18th of this month, defendant threw him off a chair on which he was sitting, caught it up, and in a melo-dramatic tone and attitude cried, "Dog! I will kill you!" He then caught the plaintiff around the body, throwing him violently against a counter, and then releasing him, attempted to push him to a sink, and dip his head into some dirty water. Not content with these pleasantries, he then choked him, and handled him so roughly that plaintiff's ankle was sprained. Plaintiff does not know how much he has been hurt, but thinks he would give a receipt in full if he should receive $2,000, for which he brings suit. A capias for the defendant's arrest was issued on plaintiff's filing a bond of $4,000 penalty, and defendant on his arrest to give bail in a like amount.

THE JEWELRY QUARREL AGAIN.

Judge Farwell was occupied Saturday morning in hearing an argument in the case of Krauss against Kronberg, on the part of the defendant, for a Receiver. In the bill it is charged that the parties were partners; defendant denies it, but they are both agreed that the business, whether it was that of partnership or principal and agent, should be closed up, and a Receiver appointed. Defendant argues that though they are not partners as between themselves, though they are to the world, yet they are willing to assume that such is the fact, and hence, by the law, they are of course entitled to the appointment of a Receiver. The defendant contends that he is the absolute owner of the property, and therefore asks to be made Receiver himself. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that it would appear from the bill that no state of facts existed which would call for a Receiver. The bill was accordingly read. It will be remembered that the bill charges Kronberg with a long-continued series of fraudulent entries with intent to defraud Krauss out of his share of the profits. Judge Farwell thought, as these charges were still not disproved, it would not be proper to appoint Kronberg at least, and as the counsel for complainant would not submit to any one else, he should refuse the motion.

AN ACCOUNT WANTED.

Joseph H. Tiffany filed a bill Saturday against John Thorn and Isaac Maynard, for an account. Complainant states that in 1859 he owned a lot near the corner of Monroe and State streets, in Chicago. That he made a trust deed of it to Charles G. Wicker to secure the payment of indebtedness of $10,000 to Lysander Tiffany. By agreement the trust deed was foreclosed, and the property conveyed to Joel H. Wicker, and he also was to hold the property in trust for complainant. At that time he was indebted to defendants in the sum of $4,000, for which Joel H. Wicker became security, and it was arranged that the land was to be held to secure the payment of this indebtedness. Subsequently, Wicker transferred the land to defendants, representing at the same time that he held it only in a fiduciary capacity, and that they must hold it in the same way, to secure the indebtedness of said complainant to them. The property was worth about $8,000. In 1866 defendants sold it to one B. Grossman for that sum. While defendants held the title they collected large sums for the rent, and now they refuse either to pay the principal received on the sale or any of the rent, alleging that the sale was absolute to them to pay the debt. Complainant therefore asks for an account, and that they be decreed to pay all over the $4,000 originally borrowed by him.

A PATENT SUIT.

A bill was filed by John H. Irwin, Joseph S. Dennis, and Charles B. Sawyer against Charles J. Sykes, on Saturday, in the United States Circuit Court. Complainants allege that in May, 1867, John H. Irwin was granted a patent for a valuable improvement in lamps. In July, 1867, he sold one-half of the patent to Dennis and Sawyer. In January, 1868, Irwin also obtained a patent for an improvement in lanterns, and sold one-half of this to the other complainants. In 1869, a third patent was granted to him for a second improvement in lanterns, and one-half sold to his fellow-complainants. They charge that defendant has made and is making lanterns of their patent. Defendant was an employe of Dane, Westlake & Covert at the time when they were enjoined from making these lanterns; and complainants charge that he and said Dane, Westlake & Covert are combining together to defraud complainants, knowing that they are the rightful patentees. Defendant was in the employ of complainants once, but was discharged, and is now pretending that he has made some improvements in the patent, and also represents that the suit was decided against complainants, and that now any one has a right to make such lanterns. Complainants allege that the defendant is irresponsible, and ought to be enjoined from going on with his manufactures; that the trade in lanterns is confined principally to the fall and winter months of the year, and defendant would be able before the case comes to trial to do much damage. They therefore ask an immediate injunction against defendant, and an account of all lanterns made, and the profit thereon.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of A. L. Mandel an order was made for a hearing and creditors' meeting before Register Hibbard, on Dec. 5, 1872.

The report of the Assignee was filed in the case of William Granger, and a sale of property ordered at a minimum of $1,725.

Henry Wilson was allowed to file a proof debt against the Franklin Bank, and join in the prosecution of the original amended petition.

A petition of the Assignee in the case of Jonathan Skelsey was filed, and an order on the Assignee that he make a conveyance and disposition of the property of the bankrupt in accordance with the agreement in the petition.

In the matter of B. J. Pims, a hearing and creditors' meeting were ordered for Dec. 5, 1873, and Register Hibbard ordered to take proof as to the fair value of the premises rented from S. R. Hover, who has filed a petition to have his rent allowed.

The Champion Machine Company, of Springfield, filed a petition Saturday against John Brownlee and John McCulloch, claiming there is due them about $900 on three notes, one for $288.75, one for $293.56, and the third for $300. The only act of bankruptcy charged is the suspension of these notes.

Charles Hodgman, of No. 987 West Madison street, filed a voluntary petition to be declared a bankrupt. He shows a list of debts amounting to about $4,500, and assets consisting of personal property and a stock of boots and shoes, amounting to about $3,300. On petition of Hodgman, George W. Campbell was appointed Receiver, and ordered to take possession of the stock of the bankrupt.

COUNTY COURT.

The estate of Juliet A. Kinzie was settled, receipts filed, and administrator discharged.

Richard L. Carhart, surviving partner with George W. Tappan, deceased, came into court in custody of an officer by virtue of a writ of attachment, and an order was entered that he give security within ten days for the payment of the balance due said estate within sixty days from this date, and that he be discharged from imprisonment on payment of costs.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

James Butler plead guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

George Duval, known as "Monte" George, a negro of a hard reputation, was found guilty of larceny from a German, under pretense of assisting him, and given ten years in the Penitentiary.

John Connor was tried for larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to sixty days in the House of Correction.

Myer Burton and Jacob Mendel, tried for a similar crime, were acquitted.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

A judgment by confession was entered against Jacob Zenckerman and others in favor of Wolf Salomon for $1,100.

Matthias Heiderich commenced an action in chancery against his partner, Carl Weigel, to have the partnership dissolved and an account had.

Thomas Hill commenced an action in assumpsit against E. L. Davison, Thomas J. Kerr, L. S. Davison, and F. G. Welch for $1,000.

Judge Jameson will take up the condemnation cases of State street on Monday.

The decision of Judge Farwell in the case of the Franklin Bank is expected to be given this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE TICE METER CASE AT PEORIA REMANDED TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

From the Peoria Democrat.

The following is the decision of Judge Cochran in the case of Farrell vs. Emery & Tice. A sufficient statement of the case will be found in the decision:

DeWitt C. Farrell, vs. Enoch Emery, Isaac P. Tice. } Circuit Court, October term, 1873.

On petition to recover cause into United States Circuit Court.

On the 24th of March last a bill was filed in this court, alleging that complainants and other parties, as distillers, under orders from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in September, 1869, severally deposited in the hands of Enoch Emery, Collector of the Fifth District, an amount aggregating over $13,000, for the purpose of paying Isaac P. Tice for certain spirit meters; that these meters turned out worthless, and were condemned by the Department.

Farrell, in his own behalf, and as Assignee of the claims of the other distillers, seeks to recover the money, and prays that Tice and Emery may be made defendant; and that, upon final hearing, Tice be perpetually enjoined from receiving or attempting to collect the money; and that Emery be also enjoined from paying it over to Tice; etc.

Summons was served upon Emery and publication had as to Tice as a non-resident. Defendant failing to make answer, a decree was rendered at the May term, by Judge Hopkins, according to the prayer of the bill, and requiring Emery to pay the money in his hands to complainant.

During the present term, on the 8th inst., defendant Tice filed his petition under the statute, asking that he be permitted to make answer to the bill and defend, and that to this end the decree be set aside, etc. The statute giving him this privilege is as follows:

"When any final decree shall be entered against any defendant who shall not have been served with a copy of the bill, or received the notice required to be sent him by mail, and such person shall, within one year after notice in writing, given him by such decree, or if no notice shall have been given, as aforesaid, appear in open court, and petition to be heard touching the matter of such decree, and shall pay such costs as the court shall deem reasonable in that behalf, the person so petitioning may appear and answer the complainant's bill, and, therefore, such proceedings shall be had as if the defendants had appeared in due season and no decree had been made; and if it shall appear on the hearing that such decree ought not to have been made against such defendant, the same may be set aside, altered or amended, as shall appear just; otherwise the same shall be ordered to stand confirmed against said defendant, &c."

The petitioner, Tice, having brought himself within this provision, the Court granted the application, except in the particular of setting aside the decree, as that can only be done on the "hearing."

Having filed his answer to the bill, defendant Tice now petitions the Court for the removal of the cause as against him to the United States Circuit Court, under the act of Congress of July 27, 1866. This act, in substance, provides that if a suit pending in a State court, where the matter in dispute exceeds $500, exclusive of costs, has been instituted by a resident against a non-resident citizen, for the purpose of restraining or enjoining the latter, or if the suit is one in which there can be a final determination of the controversy, so far as it concerns him, without the presence of the other defendant, then the non-resident defendant may, at any time before the trial or final hearing of the cause, file a petition for the removal of the cause as against him into the next Circuit Court of the United States, &c.

The petition before me contains much which is extraneous to the application, but is substantially sufficient, and is so conceded by counsel for complainant, provided the case, in its *present posture*, is one which the act of Congress contemplates can be removed to the Federal Court. The bill is filed by a resident against a non-resident citizen, and for the purpose of "restraining or enjoining him." The amount in controversy "exceeds $500 exclusive of costs." Nor can there be much doubt but what there can be a "final determination of the controversy," so far as it concerns Tice, "without the presence of the other defendant." The bill shows that the real controversy is between Farrell and Tice—the money having been deposited with Emery for Tice's benefit. It does not appear that Emery is an essential party to the case, so far as to enable Tice to defend, and have a "final determination" of the case against Farrell. However necessary a party Emery may be in order to Farrell's recovery of the money, Emery is but the mere custodian of the funds, the ownership of which is in contest between the other litigants. The substance of the controversy is therefore between Farrell and Tice, and a final determination of it can be fully made without the presence of the other defendant as a party in the cause.

But is there anything in the present status of the cause which forbids its removal to the Federal Court? Does the fact that a decree has been rendered prevent it? Were the cause to remain here, Tice, notwithstanding the decree, would, by virtue of the statute, have the right to defend, in all respects, and as fully as though "no decree had been made." While the decree, in form, is a final decree, and is not technically set aside, still, under the protection of the statute, Tice is permitted to make his full defense to the bill, and the fact of the decree can in no way embarrass the future proceedings in the cause, so far at least as he is concerned.

The act of 1872 quoted, provides that "The decree shall, after three years from the making thereof, be deemed and adjudged confirmed, and at the end of three years the Court may make such further order in the premises as shall be required to carry the same into effect." So that not until three years from the date of rendering this decree does it become final as against defendant, Tice.

The Supreme Court of this State, under the old statute, which is in terms the same as the act of 1872, has frequently affirmed this view; "Such decree is for the period of three years simply provisional. Although final in form it does not become so in fact and conclude the parties until the lapse of three years." (54 Ill., 292.)

To the same purport are the cases in 46 Ill., 276, and 47 Ill., 227. In the former case Judge Lawrence goes so far as to say that "during the three years the *parties are still in Court.*" In the case in the 47th Ill., the decree is called interlocutory, and parties dealing with the decree creditor are charged with notice, and succeed to his rights within the three years at the peril of losing them in the event of the decree being vacated on a final hearing.

Entertaining these views, an order may be prepared granting the prayer of the petitioner upon his filing bond as required by the act of Congress.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A case of mysterious disappearance occurred on last Thursday night that is worthy of notice, as the disappearance is that of a prominent railway man, connected with the Burlington & Missouri River Railway. On last Thursday the person in question met a party of old associates. They, accompanied by the gentleman who has disappeared, had a wine-supper at the Grand Pacific, and then started out to see the city. All of a sudden the gentleman had disappeared from their midst, and had not turned up at a late hour last night. The gentleman arrived in the city from Burlington on Thursday morning. He drew $18,000 on Thursday noon. It is feared that he retained the money on his person, and that he has been put out of the way to acquire it. He was about 50 years of age and a resident of Burlington. Dispatches have been sent to that city, asking if he has returned there, but they have failed to elicit an answer. A remarkable phase of the case is that on Friday evening a private detective, whose name is not known, met a friend of the gentleman who has disappeared, and told him that for $25 he would bring him to light. The offer was not accepted. All the city detectives have been notified of the disappearance, and it is hoped that something may be soon heard from the missing man.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Inauguration of the New Central Park M. E. Church.

The Dedicatory Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. G. Truesdell.

A little over a year ago, the Methodist congregation known as the Central Park Church, which had been holding service in a small building at the corner of Lake and Seymour streets, left that location, the building having been moved down on Western avenue, near Monroe street, and rebaptized as the Western Avenue Church. But many of the members who lived near the old place were not altogether satisfied with this new departure, and therefore organized another congregation, in order that they might have services at a point more convenient for them.

Oct. 20, 1872, the Church was admitted to the Rock River Conference, and the Rev. G. L. Stoff was assigned as pastor. July 2, 1873, it was resolved to build a church for themselves, and a large and convenient lot was secured on the northeast corner of Fulton street and Artesian avenue, one block west of Western avenue. Work was begun soon afterwards, and was pushed forward with great energy by the architect, J. Austin; the builder, J. C. Boddy; and the Board of Trustees, William Pugh, W. R. Mumford, C. D. Ramsay, George W. Moss, and J. C. Boddy, and the building was yesterday fully ready for dedication. It is constructed of wood, in a semi-Gothic style of architecture, and fronts upon Fulton street. The main building is 33 by 50 feet, is tastefully frescoed in blue, well lit by stained-glass windows, and will seat about 300 persons. It is entirely a free church. In the rear is a prayer-meeting and Sunday-school room, 16 feet by 28. The appearance of the church, within and without, is very attractive, and is a credit to the congregation and a benefit to the neighborhood.

DEDICATORY SERMON.

The first of the three dedicatory services was held yesterday morning, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stoff and the Rev. C. G. Truesdell, the last named of whom preached the sermon, taking for his text the twentieth and twenty-first verses of the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews:

Paul believed in the divinity of Jesus, and that Christianity was designed for the perfection of human character. The Epistle to the Hebrews was full of such great themes, established by such conclusive arguments that, if that were all of the Testament that remained, but little more would be needed for practical purposes of salvation. The first chapters of the Epistle were devoted to proving the divinity of Jesus, not showing that He was a good man and a great philosopher, or even a prophet, or the greatest of them all. Nor was He even an angel specially commissioned for this work. No, He was the Son of God. Then he went on to show that He was superior to the angels, and next pointed out the superiority of the Christian system of religion, and that it was the original Heaven-ordained instrumentality for the salvation of men, of which the Jewish religion was merely typical to a certain extent. Then he argued to the conclusion that in that Gospel lay the power to accomplish its pledges. It was not the product of the thought of men, but it had a divine inherent power, and was capable of no improvement by men. Through the faith of the fathers in these promises they had won their illustrious places on the page of history. Faith in the coming Savior had inspired Abraham and Moses. So it was certain that the nature or essence of Christianity was not in forms or ceremonies, as in Judaism, except to a few who had a glimpse of the truth. The forms might be pretty, or excite devotional thought, but they were not the religion, though religion was frequently and naturally associated with times and places. The practice of none of them could make the worshipper perfect. This essence was not in prayers, services, music, or eloquence, though these things were valuable, and he had no sympathy with those who objected to attractive churches, and said the poor were repelled by extravagant churches. There was not a church in Chicago which all would not be glad to see filled with the poor, if they would come. There were church-accommodations for three times the number of people who actually attended. Nor was the reality of religion in pilgrimages, fastings, flagellations, and pains. It was not in externals, but in the essential spirit, which Paul declared was God in man,—a divine inspiration, not an intellectual conviction. The effect of it, when properly appreciated, on human character was next considered. At first, when people were led to feel that there was a great want in their souls which religion could fill, they came to the conclusion that they were sinners, with a burden of actual guilt upon them, which took the form of a deep sorrow. As they sought to remedy the evil by reformation and doing things worthy of them, they did not feel relief, and the sufferers felt that only a divine power could aid them. At last they were led to look at the Savior, to approach and trust Him, and then came the experience of relief, or pardon, the removal of the burden of guilt. All creeds agree in that experience. They all realized that relief. But there, alas, they ceased to agree. Then, when converted, they were taken into the congregation, and it was said that man had got religion. That experience should not be underrated; it was a great step, but it was only a beginning. If it were all, it would have to be repeated every hour, for they had all felt the weakness of the flesh, and its continued relapses into sin, from which it emerged with fresh tears. There was more than pardon in religion. In seeing the happy faces of these converted ones, others had longed to have that element of constant peace in the soul, and had been told that religion promised it. But this was not the ultimate element, nor was it the full provision made for the entire sanctification of believers,—that time when all the tendencies and desires to sin were removed, and the soul constantly and fully reflected the divine image. That they were taught to seek, and that it could be attained in the present life. That was one of the grand provisions of Christianity, but its object must not be limited to that. What remained when that was accomplished? What other degree was there to be taken? Great as that was, it was incidental. Heaven itself was merely incidental, since to a perfect soul every place was Heaven. The great object, then, was that of sanctified human power, inspiration in a man to develop and use him, that he might become fit to live for something in the world.

The grand power of the Gospel, its fundamental thought was not merely that sinners might be forgiven, and always made happy and feel good or be pure. These were merely preparatory. How could a man do battle for the right and accomplish God's purposes in this world simply by being forgiven, or pure, unless he had the inspiration of divinity in him. That was the measure of holy Christianity. Men were mystified at Christ's double nature. It was hardly less than that that God had designed for every soul. The comforter was to be with them and in them forever. It was not figurative, but God's purpose to dwell in man. It was a mysterious union, which could not be explained; but a sufficient measure of divinity would be put in every converted soul to make it a power to resist evil, and aid all which came within its influence. They were to expect that influence solely by virtue of that divine power, for, of themselves, they were weak and powerless. Yet such was the glorious destiny to which they were invited, through the infinite mercy and love of God, through the blood of the Savior; He who bore their sins in His own body. That proclamation that whoever believed in Him should be saved, seemed a romance by human standards. What guarantee or proof was there of it? It was proclaimed in pulpits, but where was the certain proof? In that grand, historic fact, the best attested in universal history, the resurrection of Jesus. That was the conclusion of the Apostle's argument. If Christ was not risen, all was in vain, and there was no hope of deliverance from sin. But Christ was arisen, and because he rose, others should rise also, and that was the seal God put on the divinity of His Son. On the resurrection they planted their faith,—on that historic fact. The universal acceptance of it, and the influence it had had on the world, might be appealed to if necessary. Lately the press and the philosophers had talked of the decay of Christianity, and that preachers could not hold the people. Yet churches were built daily. In this city, within two years, there had been erected magnificent temples by all the denominations. Men had built their churches first and their stores afterwards, and thus proved their faith in the necessity of religion, and that God's cause must not be suspended. Did that show the waning power of Christianity? In the light of the beautiful temple dedicated that day it did not seem so. They had not built it merely for themselves, but they had thought of the families of their neighbors who never went to church. When they went forth and invited them to come in, they were meeting God's idea of the duty of a soul. He congratulated the pastor and people who had met to present the church to the Lord, and with it might they present their bodies and souls in a more perfect consecration.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The report of the Board of Trustees was then read, from which it appeared that the cost of the building itself was $3,277.79; of the furniture, $500; and other expenses, including lease of lot, $221.20; making a total of $3,998.99. In July, the sum of $2,600 was subscribed, of which $1,800 had been collected and applied on the building. Of the remainder, it was expected that $500 would be collected. Since October, 1872, $1,014.75 had been collected, which had been used for paying pastor's salary, rent of hall, etc. The Sabbath-school had contributed $275.25, of which $150 had been used for the library, and $50 for the church windows. The debt on the building account was a little over $1,700. The lot on which the church stood could be purchased for $2,500. All the money collected had been done with a Church whose membership was but a little over forty.

MR. TRUESDELL CONGRATULATED THEM

on the large and beautiful church they had secured for so little money. They must have practiced the utmost integrity and economy in the purchase of material and labor. All who contributed must feel assured that their money had been wisely applied. The church was a public benefit to the entire neighborhood, and all who had not aided it should certainly do so.

A large collection was then taken up, after which the congregation of the new Fulton Street Church was dismissed, after singing the Doxology.

THE SERMON IN THE AFTERNOON

was preached by the Rev. C. C. Felton, of Grace Church, and that at night by the Rev. S. McChesney, of Trinity Church. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, the church was full during all the services.

HYDE PARK.

What Occurred at Saturday's Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

President Cady having returned from California and Salt Lake, presided over the meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees on Saturday afternoon. Bills were approved, amounting to $4,092.45.

The Superintendent reported the complaints of L. W. Stone that the culverts of Wabash avenue had been smashed in and filled up with broken stone, to be groundless, and that about $16 would clear out all the approaches. The expenditure was ordered. Also, that 2,392 feet of good sidewalk had been constructed by property-owners on Prairie avenue. Also, that there remained some 2,000 feet of sidewalk and fence to be constructed or removed on Michigan avenue, for which a part of the money had been collected. The Committee on Streets were authorized to expend the balance on hand on the property that has paid the assessment.

Petitions were presented and referred from residents of the Holland settlement, for the appointment of Peter Steenberger as a regular policeman; from Charles Keep, Secretary of Holly Manufacturing Company, for an appropriation of $6,000 on their water-works contract; from Nelson & Beaver, contractors on Stony Island avenue improvement, for some way to help them to payments in advance of the collection of the special assessments; from Richard S. Thompson, Village Attorney, to have his salary or compensation fixed.

Plans, specifications, and proposals were opened, considered, and referred, from Fitzsimmons & Connell, for the construction of swing-bridges over the Calumet River, one at Crittenden's, of 14 feet width between trusses, for $3,000, and one at Ninety-fifty street, South Chicago, 16 feet wide, for $5,500.

The Commissioners appointed to estimate the cost of a brick sewer on Forty-first street, from State street to Lake Michigan, reported the same at $75,000, which was approved, and the President was authorized to file the petition in the County Court.

The Commissioners on Madison avenue sewer estimated the cost of same, from Oak street to Forty-ninth street, at $7,000, but there being only two present to sign the report, it had to lay over.

The threatened embargo on the laying of water mains on Sixty-eighth street is happily raised by a compromise. The owners of property are to dedicate and open Sixty-eighth street to public use, and it was resolved that when that is done the Village Trustees will vacate Sixty-seventh street and quit-claim the south half thereof to the owners of adjacent property. The north half of the street belongs to the South Park.

The question of the revision of police rules and practice was referred to the Judiciary Committee and the Attorney.

The question of the improvement and sewerage of Seventy-fifth street was referred to a select committee of S. G. Rhoades, H. R. Stebbings and W. P. Gray.

It was resolved that no persons shall hereafter enter upon or commence any work for which advertisements are required until they have executed a written contract, and said contract shall be filed with the Village Clerk.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The ladies of the different Methodist churches in this city and Evanston, give a union lunch to-day, at 12 o'clock, at No. 81 Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre.

A man named John O'Neil drove a horse to death last evening, and was arrested by Officer Woods. The horse fell dead on West Madison street, near Union. The case will come before Justice Scully this morning.

The accomplished choir of Prof. Swing's church have consented to give some of their charming music, introductory to the lecture by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, at the Clark street M. E. Church to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, for the benefit of Memphis. The cause deserves a crowded house.

We learn that Mr. Woolworth has withdrawn from the management of "Brown's," and that hereafter the catering of that establishment will be conducted by Mr. H. M. Kinsley, a gentleman well qualified for the business by a large and varied experience.

The citizens of the Thirteenth Ward will hold a mass-meeting to-night at half-past 7 o'clock, in Ousley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, to nominate a candidate for Alderman. All good citizens opposed to clique and ring nominations are earnestly requested to be present.

The free-for-all race, which was interrupted on Saturday by darkness, will be finished this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, provided there is pleasant weather. Mr. Case, the owner of Mila Cadwell, had better take warning from the rebuke he received on Saturday, and have his mare driven to win, for, should he again resort to any crooks, he and his horse will be ruled off all the tracks of the Association. Nor will it do any good to do any "dosing" either with bran or water, or "pricking" to create lameness. The race *must* be square, no matter *who* has pools on Bashaw. Should the race be trotted on the square, as it must be, it will be very interesting, for the horses are very evenly matched. It behooves the judges and the Park Managers to see that the past brilliant turf season in Chicago is not ended up with a "crooked" race.

FIRES.

The alarm from Box 79 at 4:30 yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the packing-house of Turner & Smith, at No. 518 Archer avenue. Loss $250; no insurance.

The alarm of fire from Box 241, at half-past 5 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 18 Reise street, in a house occupied by G. W. Spenchum. Damages, $75; no insurance.

The alarm of fire from Box 148 at half-past 10 o'clock last night, was occasioned by fire in a two-story frame building at No. 28 East Chicago avenue, a building owned by John Herting and occupied by W. Sing. Damage, $1,000; insured in the Germania, Erie, and Lycoming. The cause is said to have been incendiarism.

A Costly Costume.

"Speaking of extravagance in dress," writes Capt. Crosstree, "the most expensively dressed man I ever saw was an African Chief on the Gold Coast. His wives had annointed him thoroughly with palm oil, and then powdered him from head to foot with gold-dust. You never saw in your life a man got up so 'utterly regardless of expense.'"

BENEVOLENCE.

Annual Meeting of the Hebrew Relief Association.

Report of the Executive Board and Election of Officers.

The Association Resolve to Rebuild Their Hospital on North LaSalle Street.

The United Hebrew Relief Association, consisting of delegations from the various Hebrew congregations, societies, and orders in this city, held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, Mr. Abraham Hart, the President of the Association, in the chair.

Philip Stein, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which the Executive Board submitted their annual report. They state that notwithstanding the manifold embarrassments under which the entire community is laboring in consequence of the financial crisis, they had still reason to congratulate themselves on the material prosperity of the city, and the completeness with which the effects of the fire had been annihilated. The advent of the spring of 1872 witnessed the close of their labors for the sufferers from the fire. Since then their experience of former years had repeated itself. They had ceased to be approached by persons whose native energies and habits of self-reliance assured them of an independent livelihood. But they still had to render assistance to many whose unvarying shift and thriftlessness make them constant almoners upon the public charities; yet by far the greater part of the money distributed by the Board found its way into deserving hands. It had always been their main effort to render assistance in such a manner as to remove the necessity for further aid by enabling the assisted party to fall back and live upon his

OWN RESOURCES

and capacities. To spend money for charitable purposes was a comparatively easy matter, but to place it "where it will do most good" required a considerable share of tact, delicacy, and discrimination. Mistakes could not be avoided, and yet, in view of the fact that all the members of the Board were business-men, and no salaried officer was employed in the performance of the trusts committed to them, it was marvelous they occurred so seldom.

The total receipts of the relief fund during the fiscal year amount to $7,055.44; the total expenditures out of the same, for the same period, was $7,283.15, leaving of this fund on hand $227.71.

In regard to the Jewish Hospital, which is also under the charge of the Association, the Board reported that they had been informed by the Secretary of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society that if the Association desired they might at any time refund the $15,000 which they, the Aid Society, had offered to contribute towards the rebuilding of the hospital and thereby cancel the right and privilege of the Society to keep one bed at the disposal of the Aid Society for every $1,000 contributed. The Board

CONSIDERED THE PROPOSITION,

and came to the conclusion to recommend that the proposition, even in its amended shape, be rejected. The consideration of this recommendation at their last meeting, as well as a motion to rebuild the hospital at once on the old site, and solely with their own means, was postponed until this morning, and it was for them to-day to take final action upon these matters. An urgent necessity exists for the rebuilding of the hospital; they were in possession of the site, and had over $7,500 on hand already for that purpose; the requisite sum could be raised with ease, provided they put their minds firmly to the work. The hospital fund showed the balance of $7,522.25; the sinking fund, $2,085.80, invested in real estate securities.

They conclude their report by saying that the constantly increasing number of component societies enables the Association to make its beneficiary influence more widely felt, and in the same ratio ought the support and sympathy they were giving to it increase. It was

A SWEET AND CONSOLING THOUGHT,

that what of misery there is among the Jews they themselves do always alleviate; and the noble work accomplished by the Association in this behalf could hardly be over-estimated. They therefore appealed to the delegations present, as well as to the entire Jewish population, to persist in the deeds of quiet and unostentatious charity which had always characterized their race, and to contribute with all their might, in spite of any detracting remarks, to the proper maintenance of the only institution which knits together all the Jews of Chicago.

The reports of the Financial Secretary and the Treasurer, the contents of which are substantially contained in the report of the Executive Board, were then submitted.

A long and excited discussion then sprang up up in regard to the accepting of the $15,000 aid from the Relief Society, and whether the hospital should be rebuilt on the old site on La Salle, near Schiller street, or whether it should be removed farther from the city.

Several motions, substitutes, and amendments were made, but no final vote could be reached.

TO CUT MATTERS SHORT,

the motion of Mr. Greenebaum to go into an election of new officers prevailed, and the following were elected: Charles Kozminski, President; Nathan Eisendrath, Vice President; D. Adler, Recording Secretary; Charles Cohen, Financial Secretary; Nelson Morris, Treasurer; Samuel Cole, B. Rubel, Jacob Rosenberg, Ely Greenebaum, J. L. Gatzert, Jacob Rosenberg and Conrad Witkowsky, Trustees.

The question of rebuilding the hospital was now again taken up, and Mr. Jacob Rosenberg made a motion to rebuild, as soon as practicable, on the old site.

Mr. B. Loewenthal offered an amendment, that the $15,000 offered by the Relief and Aid Society be accepted.

Mr. Adolph Moses got up and made an eloquent and forcible speech in favor of Mr. Loewenthal's amendment. He said the money had been contributed from all parts of the civilized world to be used for just such purposes as theirs; by accepting it, and giving the Relief Society the right to dispose of fifteen beds, they would place themselves on the broadest basis imaginable; he would assent to rebuild on the old site, provided the money from the Relief Society was accepted.

MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM

replied that they had no idea of excluding those of other sects from the benefits of the institution; the records of the old hospital would show that they had always stood on the broadest basis. He deprecated the accepting of the money because he wanted the hospital to be their own property, and that they themselves could control it. The Jews in the city were rich enough to build the hospital with their own means, and, to show that he meant what he said, he would propose to be one out of 30 to give $500 apiece, or one of 15 to give $1,000 each, or one of 5 to give $3,000 each, or one of 3 to give $5,000 each, and this would make up the $15,000 wanted.

Tremendous applause followed this announcement of Mr. Greenebaum.

Mr. Lazarus Silverman, Mr. M. M. Hirsh, Mr Snydacker, Mr. Philip Stein, and several others made speeches against the acceptance of the Relief money.

Mr. Loewenthal's amendment to accept the Relief money was then put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Jacob Rosenberg's motion, to rebuild on the old site, and with their own money, was adopted by a large majority.

A vote of thanks was then given to the retiring officers, after which the meeting adjourned.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 26.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr William H. Hawkins, Huron Pier, wood.
Steam-barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge J. S. Newhouse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Emma E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber.
Scow Harmonia, South Haven, lumber.
Prop B. F. Wade, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, wood.
Schr Mariner, Manitowoc, wood.
Scow S. P. Wilson, South Haven, wood.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Annie Laurie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lake Forest, Cedar River, lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr N. A. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Schr L. Van Valkenberg, Grand Haven, slabs.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, slabs.
Schr C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, slabs.
Scow Granger, Willard's Pier, wood.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Schr R. B. King, Holland, wood.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, wood.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Gem, South Haven, wood.
Scow Magdalena, St. Paul's Pier, wood.
Schr Drive, Carlton Pier, wood.
Scow D. G. Wright, South Haven, wood.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Brig Pilgrim, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Steam barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Seabird, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr A. J. Maurey, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Speed, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Montana, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr William Smith, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, tanbark.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Madison, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wollen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Harriette Anne, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Atalanta, Green Bay, lumber.
Steam barge Mary E. Robertson, Detroit, lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, railroad ties.
Schr Beloit, Alaska, railroad ties.
Scow M. N. Dunham, McCarter's Pier, wood.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Laurel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Tracy, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Antares, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Norman, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Australia, Ludington, lumber.
Prop D. L. Johnson, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARED..........Oct. 26.

Schr Dan Lyons, Oswego, 18,200 bu wheat.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Huron Pier, 60 brls flour.
Schr Mont Blanc, Buffalo, 22,092 bu barley.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 21,200 bu corn.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 22 kegs beer and sundries.
Schr John T. Mott, Oswego, 18,200 bu wheat.
Schr Tailor, Erie, 18,914 bu corn.
Schr Metropolis, Buffalo, 16,073 bu corn.
Bark Ellen Spry, Buffalo, 39,152 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr E. C. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Schr George Steel, Buffalo, 20,000 bu oats.
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Monitor, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 32,250 bu barley.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Champlain, Ogdensburgh and intermediate points, 400 brls flour, 10 bales broom corn, 45 brls pork.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 18,739 bu corn, 1,800 brls flour, 10 tcs lard, 23 bales buffalo robes.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 10 tons hay, 1 ton iron.
Schr Game Cock, Alpena, 3,000 bu corn, 5,240 bu oats, 140 brls flour, 140 brls beef, 140 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Magellan, St. Catharines, 21,158 bu corn.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, 19,257 bu corn.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo and intermediate points, 16,275 bu corn, 450 brls flour, 367 bags seed, 72 bales hay, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 500 hides, 30 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 55 brls pork, 35 brls liquor, and sundries.
Schr Madonna, Frankfort, 79 sacks oats, 80 sacks corn, 75 brls flour, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

There was less doing, but the market was very firm at ½c advance, or at 5¾@6c for corn and 6¼@7c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10½c for corn to Oswego. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Richards, wheat at 6½c; schr Favorite, early, corn at 5¾c; prop not named, corn through; schr Mears (yesterday), barley on private terms. To Oswego—Schr Jamaica, corn at 10½c. To Sarnia—Prop B. F. Wade, corn through. Total, 6; capacity equal to 42,000 bu, wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 34,000 bu barley.

Port of Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 25.—No arrivals or departures, 21st or 22d. Arrivals, 23d—Barge J. B. Kitchen. Departures—J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, 557; S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 614; A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 470; Neptune, Green Bay, 192; Pathfinder, Cleveland, 1,098.

Arrivals, 24th—Scow Charlie Crawford. No departures.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26.—PASSED UP—Props Keweenaw, Lothair, Egyptian, Tweed, Concord, M. Pringle and barge, Bay City and barges, M. Mills and barges, Bradbury and barges; bark Naiad; schrs American Union, D. Stewart, H. J. Webb, J. Rice, Fenton, Judd, C. B. Jones, Oades, Quinby, Pelican.

PASSED DOWN—Props Sheldon, Passaic, Scotia; barks Hemisphere, Amazon; schrs A. Bradley, Butcher Boy, Brooklyn, C. H. Burton, E. Fitzgerald, Bridgewater.

WIND—Southwest, and brisk.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—Business on the river and canal is remarkably dull. As the season of navigation approaches its close, there is generally a great degree of activity, but this season seems likely to present an exception to the rule. The canalboat Legraux was towed up from Peru to-day with corn for Chicago, and the Angola was towed down with lumber for Peru. The canalboats Sunbeam, from LaSalle, and the Legraux, from Peru, both with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal; and the canalboats Angola, with lumber for Peru, and the Nautilus, with a light load of salt for LaSalle, passed out of the canal.

Eight feet and eight inches of water on the mitre-sill of lock No. 15. No report of the stage of water below.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., Friday evening, Oct. 31. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Regular Convocation this MONDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

A First-Class Family, News, Political, and Commercial Paper, national in its aim, reputation, and circulation. In addition to its usual quantity and variety of matter, it will publish ORIGINAL STORIES and NOVELETTES, and, commencing with its issue of Dec. 3, will, each week, for a year or longer, publish a series of

LECTURES ON BIBLE HISTORY,

Delivered by the Rev. Dr. STUART ROBINSON, revised by himself expressly for this paper. On the 1st of January, 1874, the publisher will distribute

$5,000 IN PRESENTS

among its subscribers. All who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing a gift worth several hundred dollars, can do so by sending in their subscriptions prior to that time. Great inducements to subscribers and agents.

☞ Circulars, with full particulars, posters, and specimen copies, sent gratis on application.

Address COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY, Louisville, Ky.

To the Voters of the Third Ward.

The Executive Committee of the People's party of the Third Ward respectfully submit the name of Mr. WILLIAM FITZGERALD for the office of Alderman of said Ward, and recommend its approval at the primary election this afternoon at southeast corner Twelfth and State-sts. PETER WOLF, Chairman Executive Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Having formed a copartnership with George M. Lyon, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, under the firm name of DUCAT & LYON, the General Insurance business heretofore conducted by the undersigned will be continued by said firm at No. 136 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., from Oct. 1, 1873.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

NOTE.—Messrs. O. P. Dickinson and R. N. Trimingham, so long and well known to the patrons of this office, will remain with the new firm, as heretofore.

A. C. D.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Are Offering a very Large and Desirable Stock of Dress Goods, unsurpassed in Variety and Style, embracing all the Latest and Choicest Shades, at

INTERESTING PRICES!

To those who care to Economize in their purchases of First-Class Dry Goods.

Good Colored Alpacas, Newest Shades, 25 cents per yard, worth 38.

A Great Bargain in Colored Empress Cloths, all wool, new shades, 40 cts. per yard.

Fine all wool Colored Cashmeres, 50 cents, worth 85 cents.

Colored Poplin Alpacas, 40 cts., worth 60.

All wool Serges and Diagonals, latest shades, at 20 per cent below market prices.

Line of Serges at 37 1-2, 40, and 50 cents.

Genuine Lyons Roll Poplins, 75 cents per yard, regular $1.25 quality.

Great Bargains in French Merinos.

Bargains in Black Alpacas, the firmest make and best shades imported.

Black Cashmeres, Draps d'Etes, and all the most desirable Mourning Fabrics.

A Good Black Alpaca at 25 cents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	¶10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria & Pekin	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:35 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:35 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:35 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	§ 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 99 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago.......... * 9:30 a. m. | § 8:05 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 6:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISE IN

THE CHRISTIAN UNION,

With a Western Circulation of..........[illegible]
And a Total Circulation of..........[illegible]

Being MORE THAN THREE TIMES that of any other paper of its class in the country; and of its class, the LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

Advertisements contracted for, and SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR WESTERN EDITION, by A. F. MAPES, Special Agent, 114 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The past week has been the most quiet one in finances in this market since the middle of August. The business of the banks is slowly but surely becoming systematized, though unquestionably on a somewhat different basis than before the panic. The banks are all running much stronger in currency than they ever did before, and, though they have stopped the contraction of their loans and are gradually increasing their discounts in proportion to the increase of their deposits, there is a heavy demand yet for money that is not met. The banks will, of course, gradually expand, but it will probably be a long while before they will venture to expand to the extent prevalent before the panic; hence there is a great need of more bank capital in this city. The opportunity for new banks with large capital was never so good.

New York exchange continues very scarce, and is in demand between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium. Grain bills are taken at ⅛ to ¼ of 1 per cent discount.

The scarcity of exchange made against shipments of produce is still causing a moderate flow of currency from this city to New York, and, unless the movements of produce, hogs, and cattle increases, the effect will soon be to make money tighter and depress the prices of products.

In the open market there seems to be more money offered, but the rates demanded are as stiff as they were two weeks ago. The best business paper sells at 1½ to 2 per cent per month, and even loans on the very best collaterals cannot be had for less than 1½ per cent per month.

Silver coins begin to appear in circulation throughout the city. The First National Bank paid out several thousand dollars to-day to its regular customers. If the National Treasury will pay out $200,000 to $300,000 silver a week, as intimated in the Washington dispatches to-day, it will continue to circulate at par, even if gold should temporarily go above even 110 in currency. The legal-tender value of silver half-dollars is so much greater than their commercial value as bullion, that if once put into the form of legal-tender the silver will continue to circulate even if greenbacks should be again temporarily depreciated as low as 90 cents in gold on the dollar.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,629,319.26	$ 254,605.80
Tuesday	2,583,351.98	256,192.24
Wednesday	2,667,107.59	263,286.94
Thursday	2,417,868.30	235,821.12
Friday	2,467,839.75	238,217.08
Saturday	2,349,363.54	226,750.89
Total	$15,114,850.42	$1,474,874.07
Corresponding week last year	21,887,557.53	1,969,280.17

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	107	107½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	107½	108@108½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	108½	109
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	111	111½@111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¼	113⅝@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	112½	113@115
10-40s, ex. int.	106½	107
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108½	109½
U. S. currency 6s	109½	109¾@110
Gold (full weight)	108½	108⅝
Gold coupons	108½	108⅝
Gold exchange	108½	108⅝
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		106½@108½
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ℘ cent bonds	95	@ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	170	186
120s War 1812	128	140
160s not War of 1812	167	183
120s not War of 1812	125	139
Agricultural College land scrip		183

THE DECREASE OF AMERICAN IMPORTS OF BRITISH GOODS.

Chadwick's (London) investment circular of Oct. 4 has the following:

Some alarm has been caused of late by reports, apparently well founded, of the cessation of the iron and hardware trade with the United States, and the assertion has been made and repeated, though, of course, with some degree of hyperbole, that our export of iron to America is a thing of the past, and was entirely dead. In connection with these statements, the subjoined figures recently published by the *Times*, will be of interest. They show the amount, and, in some instances, the values, of the principal classes of British and Irish produce and manufacture exported during the first eight months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872. It will be observed that the articles showing any important decrease, are cotton piece goods, earthenware, hardware, and cutlery; pig, bar, and railway iron; unwrought steel, lead, linen goods, silks and allied fabrics, wool, and woolen fabrics:

Eight months ended Aug. 31.	1872.	1873.
Alkali, cwts	1,434,393	1,508,277
Beer and ale, bls	27,814	30,748
Cotton piece goods, yards	111,184,243	90,296,835
Earthenware and porcelain, value, £	536,262	500,130
Haberdashery, value, £	1,095,437	1,046,603
Hardware and cutlery, value, £	651,222	548,925
Iron—Pig, tons	153,331	78,403
Bar, bolt and rod, tons	49,316	21,874
Railroad, tons	340,321	141,330
Sheets, hoops, &c., tons	22,620	14,295
Tin-plates, tons	63,739	64,353
Cast or wrought, tons	9,068	11,806
Steel, unwrought, tons	16,198	13,966
Lead—Pig, pipe, and sheet, tons	5,757	2,824
Linen, piece goods, yards	85,105,580	76,261,117
Salt, tons	94,885	153,301
Silk—Broad stuffs, yards	606,654	259,958
Ribonds, value, £	54,010	43,917
Other articles, value, £	79,664	78,481
Mixed materials, value, £	159,840	56,271
Spirits, British and Irish, pf. gals	78,588	64,666
Stationery, value, £	59,111	66,872
Tin, unwrought, cwts	14,160	18,489
Wool—Sheep and lambs, lb	1,536,991	633,617
Woolen cloths, yards	5,214,934	4,227,027
Worsted stuffs, yards	73,522,761	68,298,317
Woolen carpets, yards	5,234,664	3,752,371

REAL ESTATE.

During the past two or three weeks the query has been often made: "How will the financial panic and the commercial crisis affect real estate?" We have on several occasions already given the reasons for the expectation that, eventually, the effect of the crisis would be to make a greater demand for city real estate. First, because capitalists who have heretofore kept a large proportion of their means invested in the stocks and bonds of corporations, have lost confidence in investments of that kind. In fact, the general principle of *joint stock* has received a severe blow in the last few months from the mismanagement and frauds in connection with railroads, banks, etc., etc. Men who have money to invest, and yet do not care to go into active trade with it themselves, will seek to place it in something which they can control, and not be obliged to intrust it to speculating officers and Directors who will use it for their own personal gain, regardless of the rights of stock and bondholders. For this class of dissatisfied capitalists almost the only investments left are real estate and Government bonds, and as the later do not, at present market prices, yield a sufficient rate of interest to induce the investment of American capital, there is scarcely any avenue for the employment of this class of capital but in the purchase of city real estate.

It is also now a well-established fact that the great majority of savings depositors in all parts of the country are greatly dissatisfied with the course recently pursued by the savings-banks in refusing to pay anything except upon 30 or 60 days notice, and it now seems reasonably certain that, as soon as the savings-banks in all the large cities resume payments, a very considerable portion of their deposits will be diverted to the purchase of small lots. Real estate has always been the most popular investment for laboring men and salaried persons in Chicago, and, in view of the feeling above mentioned, it is likely to be much more so in the future than in the past.

For the present the financial panic seems to have produced very little effect either on the prices of real estate or on the volume of sales, and we find that now, six weeks after the beginning of the financial panic, the volume of real estate transfers recorded each week is as large as it was at the beginning of September, before anybody dreamed of a panic, and while everybody was remarking that the business prospects of the whole country, and particularly of the Northwest, were brighter than they had been for several years.

The following are the number of transfers and the aggregate consideration in the deeds recorded each week since Sept. 1 of property within seven miles of the Court-House:

Week.	No. of transfers.	Aggregate consideration.
Ending Sept. 6	131	$ 812,407
Ending Sept. 13	200	831,290
Ending Sept. 20	154	633,334
Ending Sept. 27	152	972,975
Ending Oct. 4	152	563,718
Ending Oct. 11	158	950,825
Ending Oct. 18	159	716,204
Total	1,156	$5,240,753

The average of the foregoing transfers is $4,533 to each.

In this connection, also, we reprint a compilation recently made by the San Francisco *Bulletin* showing the total number and value of the real estate sales made in four of the principal cities of the Union during the first six months of 1873:

	No. of sales.	Total value of all the sales.	Average value of each sale.	Population.
New York	3,812	$85,802,839	$22,508	1,000,000
Chicago	8,172	45,376,011	5,552	435,745
Brooklyn	5,477	39,375,803	7,189	420,200
San Francisco	1,603	5,906,501	3,685	188,323

A comparison of the business of the seven weeks to Oct. 18 with that of the six months from Jan. 1 to July 1, shows that this fall the volume of business each week is only about half as large as the average weekly business in the first half of the year. This, however, has been the experience nearly every year. The greatest volume of real estate transactions, as we have frequently remarked, is always in February, March, and April. The smaller volume of business this fall has, therefore, no connection with the recent financial panic. The average amount of consideration to each transfer now, as compared with last spring, indicates the falling off in large speculative purchases of acres, and the present preponderance of smaller purchases for occupation as homes of the purchasers.

It appears, therefore, that the financial panic has had much less effect on sales and values of real estate than many people seem to think. It is probable that the unexpected stoppage of the ordinary supplies of money have distressed some real estate speculators, as it has operators in everything else, but we hear of scarcely an instance yet where property has been offered for any considerable reduction on the prices demanded three months ago. On the contrary, we have heard of not less than seven or eight instances within the last week, of parties coming here from the East with sums of $10,000, $15,000, and even $40,000, in currency, prepared to buy and pay half or two-thirds cash, if they could get

"BARGAINS."

The persons who came here with these views expected to find that they could buy valuable property in Chicago for 25 or 30 per cent less than it had been previously held at, but as a rule have found that they were mistaken, and that all the property forced upon the market is picked up very quickly at a much less reduction.

It begins to appear, now, that the recent panic will do Chicago

MORE GOOD THAN HARM,

because it is demonstrating to the world that the trade, finances and real estate values of this city are based on a much sounder foundation than envious neighboring cities have ever been willing to admit. It has demonstrated that the trade of the city is the legitimate interchange of the products of the Northwest for the manufactured goods of the East, and that great fires cannot divert it, nor financial panics extinguish it. It has shown that the financial business of Chicago is on a sounder basis than that of any other city in the United States, as is proven by the fact that the banks of this city are the only ones of any large city that are now paying in full on demand. This fact alone is already bringing to the banks of this city the vast collection-business of the manufacturing cities. Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston, will send their collections on the Western States here, instead of to St. Louis or Cincinnati. Their next move will be to establish their principal agencies for the sale of goods here, and, finally, to establish branch manufactories here. Thus, the manner in which Chicago has gone through this panic will result in bringing us more money and more trade, which will necessarily result in a more rapid increase of population, and the steady increase of real estate values.

THE NORTHWESTERN SHOPS.

Within a month or two the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company will set 800 mechanics to work in their new shops, in Sec. 10, just west of Central Park. There are not dwellings enough near the new shops yet to accommodate one-tenth of this number of workmen, and, during this winter, the Company will run a suburban train to the shops, so that the men can live in the city; but next spring this train will be discontinued, as it is expected that the new town around the shops will be built fast enough to accommodate the mechanics with suburban homes.

AUCTION SALES.

The only real estate auctions of the past week have been those made by Elison, Pomeroy & Co., which have been well attended, and a considerable amount of property disposed of. At the sale on Tuesday, at Ridgelawn, formerly known as Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, thirty-one lots were sold at prices ranging from $3.25 to $8.00 per foot, the sale amounting to $6,059.60. The attendance was fair, and bidding good.

On Wednesday, the same firm made their first auction sale at the auction-rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph street, when a number of lots were sold in R. P. Blanchard's various subdivisions. Lot 18, Block 4, sold at $10.50 per foot. Lot 12, same block, sold at $19, this lot fronting on Chicago avenue. In Blanchard Brothers' subdivision of Blanchard's subdivision, 10 lots were sold at from $5.50 to $8 per foot. Two lots fronting on Humboldt Park Boulevard sold at $19 and $11 per foot each. In Durham's subdivision, 7 lots were sold at $10 per foot. 2 lots on West Monroe street, near Central Park, sold for $48.50 per foot.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 25: City property—Number of sales, 153; consideration, $847,407. North of city limits—Number of sales, 8; consideration, $80,525. South of city limits—Number of sales, 35; consideration, $110,642. West of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $2,750. Total sales, 199. Total consideration, $1,041,324.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,560	6,781	8,959	4,225
Wheat, bu	105,180	85,060	130,727	120,726
Corn, bu	156,885	90,050	267,498	44,022
Oats, bu	95,098	70,140	120,269	29,551
Rye, bu	4,354	10,570		1,200
Barley, bu	48,770	38,230	12,426	68,815
Grass seed, lbs	53,016	76,000	53,313	10,470
Flax seed, lbs	175,470	204,280		
Broom-corn, lbs	55,410	58,610	40,000	28,790
Cured meats, lbs	52,290	58,620	535,920	421,310
Beef, brls			4	220
Pork, brls			190	410
Lard, lbs	42,700	43,450	102,930	428,920
Tallow, lbs	24,900	11,620		44,000
Butter, lbs	77,214	69,789	7,310	7,100
Dressed hogs, No				
Live hogs, No	13,340	8,510	9,615	6,071
Cattle, No	1,880	2,051	945	895
Sheep, No	974	1,198		549
Hides, lbs	115,520	59,596	80,560	87,068
Highwines, brls	89	325	102	356
Wool, lbs	4,365	24,930	25,900	....
Potatoes, bu	4,257	13,285	797	1,425
Lumber, m feet	1,477	5,609	2,764	2,452
Shingles, m	2,245	1,520	2,514	2,342
Lath, m	25	735	298	172
Salt, brls	75	9,000	900	2,236

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,108 bu wheat; 3,682 bu corn; 3,408 bu oats; 977 bu rye; 4,217 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 26,718 bu wheat; 36,008 bu corn; 19,255 bu oats; 8,019 bu rye; 14,692 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 339 cars wheat; 360 cars corn; 23,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 64 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 87 cars barley. Total (861 cars), 358,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 25, 1873.	Oct. 18, 1873.	Oct. 26, 1872.
Flour, brls	52,911	52,087	39,238
Wheat, bu	651,490	778,000	629,635
Corn, bu	881,315	967,829	640,727
Oats, bu	535,933	572,030	406,221
Rye, bu	30,898	31,639	33,228
Barley, bu	261,414	304,963	322,590
Live hogs, No	62,960	62,884	47,388
Cattle, No	16,310	18,969	12,959
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	38,876	41,565	32,023
Wheat, bu	639,129	698,263	629,179
Corn, bu	1,205,829	1,548,106	627,682
Oats, bu	540,645	484,537	228,684
Rye, bu	26,680	27,667	13,543
Barley, bu	118,842	164,219	417,744
Live hogs, No	42,454	46,953	37,181
Cattle, No	6,941	4,963	4,743

In answer to a correspondent, we give the following as the latest quotations on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool:

Through rate, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, 54c in gold per bu, with a cost of about 1c per bu for switching and trimming.

By propeller to Kingston (13c) and Montreal (4c), and steamer on ocean (32½c), with other charges, 51c per bu in gold.

By sail, same route, 11c, 4c, and 27c, with expenses, 45c in gold per bu of 60 lbs.

Our correspondent should be able to convert these figures into their equivalent in currency, for any given gold premium.

The leading produce markets were rather slow to-day, except in corn, and even that displayed no great activity. Prices in the principal cereals, and in provisions, averaged a shade easier, and the shipping movement was quiet, as usual on the last day of the week. The season of navigation is not over, but the forward movement in grain is not equal to the vessel-supply, and 20 vessels, aggregating a capacity of 517,000 bu, are reported to be laid up in this port, while the low rates by lake prevent anything like activity by rail.

The domestic dry-goods market was reasonably active, local retailers as well as the interior trade ordering with fair liberality. Prices were again reported unchanged, and, so far as standard brands and seasonable goods generally were concerned, the feeling developed was one of firmness. Stocks are in good shape, and are held with confidence. There was but slight change in the general features of the grocery market. Business, though by no means brisk, was fully up to all reasonable expectations, and previous quotations were tolerably well sustained, rice being the only notable exception, the different brands being reduced ⅛c. In coffees comparatively little is doing, the continued high prices operating to check consumption, but, as stocks throughout the country are light, and largely in speculative hands, the market remains strong. Sugars, syrups, and molasses are in fair demand, but under full supplies, holders are by no means firm in their views. Teas are moving with fair liberality at rather firmer prices. In the butter and cheese market the changes were unimportant, the former ruling quiet and easy, while the latter met with a good demand at full rates. Coal sold at $10.00 for Lackawanna; at $9.50 for Erie and Walnut Hill, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Bagging remains quiet and easy at 37½c for Stark; 35c for Lewiston, and at 32½c for American and Amoskeag. There was only a moderate amount of trading in the fish, canned goods, and dried fruit markets and values were not subject to any decided fluctuations. Hay continues dull. Aside from meeting the wants of local consumers there is no considerable movement, shippers still being out of the market. Hides and leather remain quiet and easy. Oils were moving on a liberal scale at unchanged and generally steady prices, the only notable exceptions being linseed and lard oils, both of which were easy, in sympathy with the raw materials.

At the lumber yards a fair movement was reported in the common grades, the demand being chiefly from the interior. The wholesale market was very quiet, there being but few cargoes offering and little inquiry. Building materials were generally quiet and unchanged in price, though cements are in pretty fair request, and Louisville is firm, owing to scarcity. The weak and unsettled condition of the market for metals and tinners' stock has to-day resulted in a decline in nearly all the articles mentioned. Tin plate is $1.00 lower per box, sheet zinc ½c, and sheet iron ½c lower. Wire and copper-bottoms are also lower. Iron and steel were in moderate demand. The quoted rates are generally maintained, unless it be for large lots, when slight concessions are made. The wool, broom corn, seed, and hop markets were rather quiet. Timothy seed was easy at $2.00@2.65, clover at $5.50, and flax at $1.60@1.65. Apples, grapes, and quinces were in good demand and firm. Other green fruits were steady. The demand for potatoes continues active, and, with comparatively moderate offerings, the market was firm at a further advance. There was a fair inquiry for poultry and game at about Friday's range of prices. Eggs continue scarce and firm at 19@22c.

Highwines were dull and a shade easier, though not quotably lower, the only sale, of 50 brls, being made at 90c per gallon. Our market closed with firm holders at 90c, though New York was quoted lower, at 93c. About 3,200 brls of alcohol have been manufactured here during the past week for export to Europe, which has left little room for the production of highwines, and they are, therefore, scarce, the offerings being very light.

Lake freights were quiet, but stronger, ½c further advance being effected on the few vessels taken—a rise which probably caused some shippers to hold off. Rates were 5¾@6c for corn to Buffalo, and 6½@7c for wheat to do, both by sail, the market closing with firm holders at the outside. Steam to Buffalo was quoted at 7c, and 8c asked. Corn to Oswego was taken at 10½c. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 42,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 34,000 bu barley.

Provisions were rather more active and steadier than on any preceding day of the week, though the market was still slightly tinged with weakness, as the demand which should carry off the products of an active packing season has not yet made its appearance. To-day there was some demand, but it was not equal to the volume of offerings, and those offerings would have been much more numerous had there been any prospect of effecting sales at current quotations. Mess pork was a shade easier, future meats dull; and lard and meats for present delivery were steady. So far, about 21,000 hogs have been cut in this city since the cold weather set in, and one house has commenced operations in Milwaukee, while two or three country points have reported that work will begin with the coming week. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $12.87½@13.00; new do, $12.00; do seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $12.00@12.10; seller January, $12.20@12.25; seller February, $12.50@12.55; prime mess pork, $11.00@11.25; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7@7⅛c for old, and 7c for new; do, seller November, 7c; do, seller December, 7⅛c; do, seller January, 7¼c; do, seller February, 7⅜c. Green hams at 6¾@7c; do, seller December, 7@7¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@10c. Green shoulders at 3½@3¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5¾c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c. Dry salted shoulders, 4½@4¾c; do short ribs, 6@6¼c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4¼c; do Cumberlands, 6@6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6¼c for shoulders; 7⅛c for clear ribs; 7¼c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@9.50; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6½@6¾c; grease quotable at 4½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 140 brls mess pork (old) at $13.00; 150 brls do at $12.87½; 250 brls new do at $12.00; 1,500 brls do seller February at $12.55; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 1,050 tcs lard at 7c; 200 tcs new do at 6⅝c (loose); 1,500 tcs do seller February at 7⅜c; 40 boxes shoulders at 4¾c; 500 brls do (future) on private terms; 20,000 lbs long clear, 140 boxes short ribs, 100 boxes long clear, and 100 boxes short clear, all (future) on private terms; 50 boxes long clear at 7c; 100 boxes do seller November at 6⅛c; 10,000 pcs green hams, seller December (16 lbs), at 7c; 50 brls mess beef at $8.50; 50 brls extra do at $9.50; 600 brls packer's tallow at 6½c; 50 pks yellow grease at 4½c.

The *Daily Market Review* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city during the week ending Oct. 23, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
End'g Oct. 23, '73	1,897	1,180	340	115,245	809,157
Same week, '72	7,426	3,853	409	187,650	156,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	258,503	220,999	86,465	41,829,454	172,908,346
Same time '71-72	113,827	187,067	78,848	35,178,330	107,069,852

Flour was rather more active, though the volume of sales reported was smaller, as nearly half the transaction quoted for Friday were made on Thursday evening. There was a moderate amount of looking around by shippers, but they took very little, and most of the lots sold were taken by local buyers. There was no quotable change in prices, holders being firm at the recent decline. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Wisconsin) at $6.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.25; 200 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 100 brls do (low) at $4.75; 1,100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 150 brls rye at $4.55; 100 brls do on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat at $9.50; 110 brls do at $9.00. Total, 2,880 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.00, on track. The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.25@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.00@ 6.50
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	10.00@10.50

Wheat was less active, and ½c lower, though no decline was reported from Liverpool or New York. The demand for export was fair, several shippers being in the market, but none of them wanting more than a cargo, and they modified their views to an extent which about made amends for the firmer tone in lake freights, making the cost of laying down in the East the same as yesterday. Northwestern wheat was in good demand and scarce. In options there was a moderate movement, but more largely for December than heretofore, all the new deals being for that month, and there was less disposition than yesterday on the part of shorts to settle up November trades. That interest have filled in liberally for two or three days past, apparently afraid that there will be a scarcity of wheat here at the end of the month, which may result in a squeeze to those who have not filled in betimes. The more nervous ones have already settled up, and the rest seem disposed to wait for a day or two, in anticipation that the shipping movement will ease up, and let down prices in their favor. The receipts were more liberal to-day, but were exceeded by the shipments, and our stocks are now reduced to about 575,000 bu, of which only a small proportion is No. 2. Seller November opened at $1.02¾, advanced to $1.03⅜, receded to $1.02⅝, and closed at $1.02⅝. Seller December sold at $1.03½@1.04, closing at $1.03⅝. Straight No. 2 spring sold at $1.04½@1.04⅜, closing with the outside asked. Northwestern No. 2 spring was firm at $1.07@1.07½ in the Northwestern Elevator, but dull at $1.04½@1.05 in other houses. No. 1 spring was quotable at $1.07@1.07½ to $1.09@1.09½ under the same conditions as noted in the case of No. 2. No. 3 spring was steady at $1.00, and rejected do at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.07½; 800 bu do at $1.07; 2,400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.09½; 2,400 bu do at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07½; 84,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.04½; 10,800 bu do at $1.04¼; 2,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.07½; 6,800 bu do at $1.05; 1,600 bu do at $1.04¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.04½; 18,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 95c. Total, 136,800 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but was again nearly ½c lower on the average; a fact which was due to an advance in lake freights, and an easier feeling reported from Europe. There was a fair demand for shipment, consequent upon continued low freights, which are being taken advantage of as far as is possible without running the market up against buyers. The inquiry in this direction was so good to-day, relatively, as to make the premium on November deliveries entirely disappear at one time. Of course shippers do not want November corn, as it could not be sent through the canal, and the speculative demand, especially for next month, is not sufficient to sustain it, with the prospect of full receipts against reduced shipments. When, however, the shipping demand died out, near the close, the premium on November again widened to ⅜c, as no one wanted to buy regular corn for carrying. Seller November opened at 38⅜c, rose to 39⅛c, and receded to 38⅞c at the close. Seller December sold at 38¾@39⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 37⅞@38c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts or high mixed closed at 37⅝c, and rejected dull at 36c.

Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu high mixed at 38⅛c; 400 bu do at 38⅛c; 6,800 bu do at 38c; 6,800 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 46,000 bu do at 38c; 9,800 bu do at 37⅞c; 64,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 16,400 bu do at 37⅜c; 19,000 bu do at 37½c; 7,500 bu do at 37⅝c; 5,400 bu rejected at 36½c; 2,400 bu do at 36c; 24,000 bu No. 2 at 39c, afloat. Total, 226,100 bu.

Oats were very quiet, almost lifeless, during the greater part of the session, at the inside prices of yesterday, there being scarcely any demand, either for cash or options. Regular No. 2 were held at 31½c, seller November at 31⅝c, and seller December at 32½c, with buyers at about ⅛c less. Car lots sold at 31½@31⅝c, according to date of receipt. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 25,400 bu do at 31⅛c; 1,200 bu white, at 32c; 1,200 bu do at 31⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 28½c; 1,800 bu do at 28c. Total, 30,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady, at 62½@63c for No. 2, the outside price being obtainable for receipts in houses where wanted for shipment. Sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 63c and 1,600 bu do at 62½c. Rejected was nominal at 58c.

Barley was dull and 1@1½c lower, the greatest weakness being in the lower grades, which are in more liberal supply, as but a small proportion of the receipts inspect No. 2. The market opened at $1.33 for the speculative grade, but fell off to $1.32½ at the close. No. 3 closed at 99c in ordinary houses, and $1.00 in special location. No option trades were reported. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 1,600 bu do at $1.32½; 11,200 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 4,400 bu do at 99c; 800 bu do at 98½c; 2,400 bu do at 98c; 1,200 bu rejected at 80c; 800 bu do at 77c; 3,200 bu do at 76c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 800 bu by sample at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 75c, on track; 800 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 43,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Oct. 25.—London—Floating cargoes of corn weak. Fair average spring wheat for shipment in two months, 55s 6d@56s. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; spring wheat, 11s 6d@11s 10d. Corn, 31s 3d.

PACKING PROSPECTS.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, say:

As yet the information from the country as to the number of hogs likely to seek a market, and form the basis of supply, is vague and uncertain; all, however, concur in the belief that it will be found to be 10 to 12 per cent greater than last year, whilst from the general derangement of trade, the scarcity of money, and the comparative withdrawal of orders, trade has been delayed at most thirty, if not forty days, and is not expected to become active until about the 1st of December, when, from the overcrowding of stock, prices are expected to recede below the values of last year, of course still farther to complicate business. It is known that the supplies of Europe are short; that Great Britain, France, and Germany, especially, will be buyers of American meats for domestic use; but, in consequence of the imperfect cures of last season, continental purchasers will use more than their usual caution in securing supplies, and, of course, will not be disposed to pay fair values, but will take the meats merely as substitutes, or as second-class, the effect of which will be to reduce values and cheapen prices, and, with the other difficulties, will be to render trade dull, if not disastrous, and parties preparing for the demand must keep these facts in constant view, or make up their minds to stand the loss, be it great or small.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

Two consecutive seasons of crop successes have placed the farmers of California in an independent position. Although the wheat yield for 1872-3 was not equal in quantity to its predecessor, the prices realized were more than sufficient to compensate the difference. Prior to 1871, the State suffered severely from drought, and the harvests were crippled for three years. Our agricultural classes were sadly prostrated; they were obliged to incur debts and responsibilities which hampered them and impaired their capabilities. After so long a period of disaster it was necessary to raise means by pledging their growing crops—none but the more wealthy could resist the pressure. Important repairs and additions were needed on the farms; many were compelled to buy seed grain; agricultural implements were out of gear, and a variety of other expenses had to be met. It required much of the proceeds realized from the harvest of 1871-2 to reinstate our farmers, and place them once more on a solid basis. But, when the unprecedented yield of that season was supplemented by another even more remunerative, every one felt that all difficulties had been successfully tided over, and the goal of prosperity had been reached. Our exports of domestic products, by sea, exclusive of treasure, were $19,941,017 for the first nine months of 1872, or $4,655,052 more than for the like period of last year. This is attributable to the largely enhanced value of wheat, which still maintains a remarkably high figure, with a fair prospect of continuance. It is also gratifying to note the addition of over 28,000 souls to our population, being the excess of arrivals, by sea and rail, over departures for the first three-quarters of the current year. The growth of population must increase the value of land, and furnish means to develop a greater quantity and variety of resources, while it will also call for a proportionately increased home consumption of our domestic products. The rainy season may be said to have commenced, and, judging from all indications, there is reason to hope for another year of plentiful crops.

REPORT OF CROP RETURNS.

The Agricultural Bureau furnishes the following:

CORN.

The present year, like that of 1869, which produced the crop returned in the census of 1870, is one of low production as regards maize, our main cereal, both in quantity and quality; while the quantity of wheat will be rather more than an average, in view of its increased area, though not equal to the great wheat-crop of 1869. This result is far better for farmers and consumers than a deficient yield of wheat with a large crop of corn, as the surplus of the former above the actual wants of bread-consumers is quite small; but 200,000,000 of bushels of corn can always be spared from a full crop without any other effect than an enhancement of prices to a figure representing more fairly the cost of production. The flexibility of the corn consumption is unexampled in the case of any other crop, other feeding material, much of which in years of abundance is wasted or improperly utilized, being substituted for maize whenever a deficiency in that crop is realized. There is always enough of corn-fodder wasted to feed an immense number of cattle; and in certain sections the farm-stock is half subsisted upon straw, notwithstanding the deliberate burning of nine-tenths of it to get it out of the way. The resources of fall and winter pasturage are also utilized. While these materials supply the place of hay rather than corn, and serve to winter rather than fatten farm-stock, they do render possible a less lavish use of corn than obtains in seasons when it becomes a drug at 20 cents per bushel.

Frosts have been early this year. Several New York correspondents refer to those on the 14th and 15th of September; the dates most frequently mentioned are, in Pennsylvania, Sept. 14, 15, 20, and 22; in Ohio, 20 and 21, but no injuries reported within a few miles of Lake Erie; in Michigan, 21; Indiana, 14, 15, 19, 20; Illinois, 13, (McHenry,) 14, 19, 20, 25, (Cumberland;) Wisconsin, 13, 14; Iowa, 10, (Plymouth,) 13, 14, 19; Kansas, 12, 22. These frosts were not generally of great severity, or sufficient to prevent the thorough ripening of corn. The "average condition" of the crop throughout the country, as calculated with reference to the amount of production in each county, from the returns of county averages, is 84.

In October of last year the report read: "The average of all the States is 106. This promises one of the largest corn-crops ever produced." These figures indicate a depreciation this year, as compared with last, of 22 per cent, while the assumed reduction of 4 per cent in area would enlarge this rate of depreciation. In round numbers, the reduction in indicated product is 250,000,000 bu, with the possibility that the final returns of November, which are direct estimates of the quantity as compared with the last crop, may still further reduce these figures.

The only States returning average condition are Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, California, and Oregon. The other averages are as follows: Maine, 85; New Hampshire, 89; Vermont, 97; Massachusetts, 97; Connecticut, 89; New York, 80; New Jersey, 87; Pennsylvania, 89; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 91; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 89; Alabama, 99; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 78; Tennessee, 91; West Virginia, 96; Kentucky, 94; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 67; Wisconsin, 88; Minnesota, 97; Iowa, 81; Missouri, 76; Kansas, 66; Nebraska, 77.

WHEAT.

The returns of September, averaged with reference to the production of each county, indicated nearly a full normal crop, the average depreciation being only 5 per cent. The returns of October are made in direct comparison with the crop of last year, involving, of course, the element of area as well as condition. The aggregate is an increase of about 4 per cent, which is equivalent to ten millions of bushels, making the promise of the crop about 260,000,000. This may be considered a good crop, as large as any harvested since 1869, but about 10 per cent less than that unusual yield.

The great difference between the rates of yield in the several States in 1872 necessarily make a wide range in the percentage in comparison with each State product. Minnesota is credited with an increase of 20 per cent; Wisconsin with 18; Iowa, 12; Illinois, 6; Missouri, which had less than two-thirds of a crop last year, has made an increase of nearly 50 per cent, and Kansas has almost as large an increase over the poor crop of last year. Ohio's crop is placed at 2 per cent above that of last year. Kentucky has 8 per cent less than last year, and Indiana 12 per cent, and California 16 per cent. Of the other States which make considerable contributions to the aggregate, Pennsylvania has an increase of 34 per cent, which barely makes an average crop, and New York, with 5 per cent increase, has still little more than two-thirds of a good crop. The crop of the South is less than that of last year.

Among the large wheat-producing counties of the western wheat belt, such as produce not less than half a million bushels in a good season, the following will serve to indicate the sections in which the present season has been propitious, or otherwise: In Ohio, Miami, Montgomery, Champaign, Highland, Franklin, Fairfield, Shelby, and Wayne show an increase; and Stark, Richland, Sandusky, Wyandot and Holmes a decrease. In Michigan, Livingston and Barry make an increase, and Cass, Clinton, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee, St. Joseph, and Washtenaw, a decrease; in Indiana, Randolph is reported at 130, while the range is from 75 to 90 in Carroll, Hamilton, Johnson, Madison, Montgomery, Shelby, and Warren; in Illinois, several of the heavily producing counties of the southwest, as Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Adams range from 75 to 95 in comparison with the previous crop, and in the northwest a marked appreciation is seen in Ogle, Carroll, Winnebago, and Stephenson. Several other prominent counties, among them Pike, Washington, and Clinton, show an increase. Sheboygan is the only half-million county in Wisconsin which reports a depreciation, while among those making gains ranging from 5 per cent to 100 are Green Lake, Jefferson, Walworth, Dodge, La Crosse, Iowa, Green, Buffalo, Lafayette, Saint Croix, and Waukesha. A single one of these, Dodge, produces between two and three millions of bushels. All prominent counties reporting from Minnesota return 100 or more. Olmsted, which produced more than two millions of bushels in 1869, 105; Blue Earth, 100; Freeborn, Wabasha, Fillmore, 110; Washington, 115; Mower, 125. In Iowa, the counties of Tama, Grundy, Marshall, and Scott return less than 100; Iowa, Clinton, Johnson, and Linn resort the same as last year; Black Hawk, 125; Benton, 110 (these two counties producing between one and two millions each); Chickasaw, 130; Delaware, 125; Floyd, 115; Allamakee, Hardin, and Jones, 105. Among the prominent counties in Missouri making a favorable comparison with last year are Cass, Gasconade, Lincoln, Perry, and Saline. Moniteau returns 75. Bourbon, Marshall, and Nemaha, in Kansas, and Cass, Otoe, and Gage, in Nebraska, make favorable comparison. In most of the wheat producing counties of California a depreciation is indicated, as in Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and Stanislaus.

COAL.

Saward's Coal-Trade Circular gives the following:

The parties having in hand the matter of fixing prices for anthracite coal have thought it best under the general condition of affairs not to make the advance in rates for deliveries during the month of November that was anticipated and in accordance with the programme laid out in January last. The following changes have been made: Pennsylvania Company reduces 10 cents per ton on Chestnut. The Wilkesbarre Company advances 10 cents on stove only. The Reading Company advances stove 10 cents per ton, except Lorberry, which is advanced 15 cents. The North Franklin and Lorberry broken and egg are also advanced 15 cents per ton. No changes in prices of Lehigh coals.

LATEST.

The markets were quiet in the afternoon. Wheat was a shade easier, closing weak at $1.04 bid for seller the month; $1.02⅝ seller November; and $1.03½ seller December. Corn was steady at 37⅞@38c seller November, and 38⅞@39c for seller December. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent. proof.

BROOM-CORN—There was no change to note. The demand is moderate at the given prices: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request for home consumption and shipment, and choice navies are firm. We quote navies, $2.50@2.65; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40@1.45 per bu; yellow do, $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Louisville cement is in good demand, scarce, and firm. Other cements also meet with considerable inquiry. Lime is rather quiet, and brick is dull. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.50@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—If we except strictly choice yellow butter, which continues scarce, and for which the market maintains a tolerably firm tone, there was a weak feeling among holders generally, and disposition to crowd sales even at something of a concession from former prices. Shippers were doing but little, and the local demand was far from being urgent. We quote as follows: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 19@23c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Quiet still prevails in this department, orders being confined to small lots to meet requirements. Under average stocks prices would no doubt decline; but stocks are small, and holders do not look for any material reduction from present rates. We repeat our list: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Met with only a fair demand, buyers manifesting no inclination to order larger amounts than the immediate wants of their trade seem to require, the conviction being pretty general that with the advent of cold weather lower prices will prevail. At the moment, however, the market is firm. We quote: New York factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Under this head no new features are to be noted. There is a steadily good demand for anthracite and also for the better varieties of soft coal, and former prices are firmly maintained. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' good are selling quiet, but a better demand is looked for next month. Manufactured work of all kinds firm, from sympathy with stock, which is exceedingly scarce, especially tight stock. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00@37.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were firm and in good local demand at 19@22c.

FEATHERS—Were dull and weak. There is a moderate jobbing trade, but dealers are not particular about laying in stocks, and as the receipts are fair, prices are easy. Turkey feathers are scarce and salable at 3@4c. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 68@70c, from first hands; jobbing price, 77½@80c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—A quiet feeling again prevailed in this department of trade, and values underwent no appreciable change, ruling steady, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@$10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins continue weak and declining, a reduction of 10@15c per box being noted to-day. Large importations are reported, and the tendency of prices is still downward. Other fruits were nominally unchanged, though for most descriptions the market is weak and unsettled. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@16c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.50@2.75; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.00@3.25; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10 @ 10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½ @ 9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 9½@10c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 30@32c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c. Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—A decline of ⅛c in the different descriptions of rice was the only change noted in prices of goods coming under this head, though sugar, syrups, molasses, and some other lines showed signs of weakness. Trade was fair at the annexed quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 22@23c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 13@13½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Grapes are getting scarce, and consequently rule firmer. The trade in apples continues active, and prices are very strong. Other fruits were unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ℘ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.00 per brl; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Grapes, Concords, per case (12-lb boxes), $3.25@4.00; do, per basket, 90c@$1.00; Catawbas do, $4.25 per case; do, per basket, $1.00@1.25; cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $13.00 ℘ brl; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.10 per basket. We quote sales of 17 cars (Henning's brand) green apples, viz: 700 brls at $3.50; 300 brls at $3.40; 710 brls at $3.35; 200 brls at $3.25; 408 brls at $3.15; 100 brls at $3.00; 131 brls at $2.90.

HOPS—Remain quiet and without especial change, as follows: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40c.

HAY—The hay market was again dull, with prices unsettled and in buyers' favor. Shippers are doing nothing of consequence, while the local demand is confined to supplying immediate wants. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $11.00@11.50; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do, midland, $8.50@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted dull and heavy. Buyers are holding off for a further decline, and, as stocks are now beginning to "pile up," it seems entirely probable that their hopes will be realized. There was a difference of about ½c between the views of buyers and sellers, and consequently but little trading was done. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 14@15c veal kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is still restricted to supplying immediate necessities. Prices are unchanged, but concessions would doubtless be made on large lots for cash. We repeat:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—No change was made in the quotations of domestic or imported stock, and we repeat our list of yesterday:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℘ lb	40@ 42
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A decline is noted in tin plate, copper, sheet zinc, and iron, owing to strong local competition and the depressed condition of the markets East. Tin plate is $1.00 off, zinc ½c, iron ½c, and copper bottoms 1c. A discount of 30 per cent is now made for full bundles of wire, and fence wire per car-load is 6½c. It might be well to state that this decline has not yet been universally acceded to, but doubtless other dealers will adopt the new rates soon:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in continued good demand and steady. Now and then large lots are sold at a slight concession. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the prices current: Manilla rope ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50 pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Linseed and lard oils were weak, but other descriptions were fairly firm. A fair amount of sale was accomplished at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c@$1.00; do boiled, $1.03@1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The demand continues active, and choice peachblows sold at an advance, selling in cars at $1.00@1.10 delivered, and at 95c on track. It is thought that the receipts will be larger next week. Sales include: 200 bu at $1.00@1.10 from store; 1 car Peachblows at $1.00, 2 cars at $1.05, 2 cars at $1.10 delivered, 3 cars at 95c on track; 150 brls Eastern at $2.75, 1 car mixed at $1.00 delivered.

POULTRY—There was a moderate local inquiry for poultry at about Friday's range of prices. Game sold readily at the given quotations. We repeat: Old or mixed chickens, $2.75@3.25; spring do, $2.25@2.50; ducks, $3.00@3.50; dressed do at $1.50@3.50; geese, $9.00@11.00; turkeys, 9@11c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $4.25; quail, $1.62½@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; snipe, $1.25; venison saddles, long cut, 16c; hams, 15@23c.

SEEDS—Timothy was in liberal supply, and, under a moderate demand, easy at $2.30@2.65 for common to prime seed. Clover sold at $5.00 and $5.40, and flax at $1.60@1.65 for good. Buckwheat sold at $1.00. Sales were reported of 4 cars and 48 sacks good crushing flax at $1.65, delivered; 1 car at $1.60; 13 bags prime timothy at $2.65; 13 bags do at $2.60; 211 bags good at $2.55; 79 bags do at $2.52½; 23 bags fair at $2.50; 50 bags at $2.45; 50 bags at $2.40; 19 bags at $2.30; 14 bags flax at $5.40; 76 bags common at $5.00; 10 bags buckwheat at $1.00.

SALT—Continues in good demand and steady, as follows: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—We quote the market moderately active and steady, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No new features were noted in this market. Sales were effected at the range of prices given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is firmer, the following prices being demanded: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet and nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

Another quiet day was passed at the wholesale market. The receipts were very light, and only about a half a dozen cargoes were at the docks. Three or four cargoes were disposed of in the course of the day, prices not differing materially from those ruling on the preceding days of the week. A fleet of lumber-laden craft are expected in port soon. Quotations are given below: Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; good to choice boards and strips, $16.00@23.00; common do, $8.50@9.50; joists and scantling, $8.00@8.50; shingles, $3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no change of importance in the yard trade. A fair business is being transacted at former prices. Now and then concessions are made for cash, but many dealers are holding their property firmly, believing that the winter stocks will be light. Hardwood is more active than last week, but [illegible] least prices are shaded to some extent for cash, but not quotably lower. Below are the prices current:

First clear	$50.00	@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00	@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	21.00	@[illegible]
Common siding	18.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@[illegible]
A stock boards	38.00	@[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00	@[illegible]
C stock boards	15.00	@[illegible]
Common boards	12.00	@[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, square	13.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@[illegible]
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	2.50	@ 2.75
Shingles on track	2.25	@ 2.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, [illegible] $5.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $14.00@18.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, [illegible] $5.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, [illegible] @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@[illegible]. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, [illegible]; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Oct. 25.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,605	6,900	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,488	8,725	[illegible]
Wednesday	3,267	15,675	[illegible]
Thursday	2,525	13,457	[illegible]
Friday	1,880	13,340	[illegible]
Saturday	600	7,000	[illegible]
Total	15,365	65,169	[illegible]
Last week	13,872	63,147	[illegible]
Week before last	17,143	69,416	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 4	5,790	15,306	[illegible]
Total four weeks	52,170	213,029	[illegible]
Same time last year	56,756	217,990	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,428	6,587	[illegible]
Tuesday	908	4,834	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,039	7,506	[illegible]
Thursday	802	6,816	[illegible]
Friday	945	9,616	[illegible]
Total	5,122	35,360	[illegible]
Last week	4,913	48,498	[illegible]

CATTLE—Since our last weekly review the situation of the cattle market has not changed in any essential particular. The dull and depressed feeling then prevalent has been a feature of the market throughout the past week, and, judging from its present surroundings, the next half-dozen days will witness no marked change for the better. Western shippers seem to have lost sight of the fact that, at this season of the year, the States of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania contribute all the common and medium cattle that may be required to satisfy the consumptive wants of the Eastern marts. During the months of October and November there is no reliable Eastern outlet for the descriptions of stock alluded to above, at any fair price, and it is to the continued largely excessive receipts of such that Western drovers are indebted for this prolonged season of dullness and unprofitable returns. Feeders, packers, and local butchers have been in good attendance and have operated with fair liberality, but the combined demand from these sources did not prove sufficient to absorb one-half the supply, not fewer than 7,000 head of common and medium grades remaining in the yards unsold at the close of trade this evening. There has been a steadily fair inquiry for choice to extra steers, suitable for the New York, Albany, and Boston markets, and the few bunches offered from day to day were readily disposed of at relatively good prices, as at $5.25@6.00 for fully-matured, finely-fatted steers of from 1,350 to 1,550 lbs average. Sales at over $6.00, however, were extremely rare, the purchases of shippers being chiefly at $3.00@4.00 for Texan steers, and at $4.25@5.00 for common to really good natives. Feeders paid $1.80@2.75 for Texas and Cherokees, and $2.50@3.65 for common to prime native stockers, which are lower figures than have prevailed at any previous period since the war. Some large droves of Texas steers were taken for distillery feeding at $1.87½@2.25. The wants of city butchers were mainly supplied at $2.00@2.50 for Texas and Cherokees, and at $2.50@3.25 for native cows and thin steers. Packers have paid $2.00@2.35.

To-day only a small amount of sales was accomplished. The attendance was not materially smaller than on previous days of the week, but no class of buyers seemed desirous to invest, and the total of the day's sales did not much exceed the fresh receipts, which were about 600 head. A bunch of graded steers, averaging over 1,500 lbs, found a buyer at $6.00, but the bulk of the transactions were in Texas cattle at $1.80@2.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.60@[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.80@[illegible]

HOGS—Considering the large supply, and the fact that during a considerable portion of the week the weather was too mild to justify operations on the part of packers, the course of the market has been more favorable for the selling interest than could reasonably have been anticipated. The number of outside buyers in attendance was noticeably large, New York, Boston, Providence, New Haven, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Montreal being represented in the list, so that, notwithstanding the absence of any very considerable demand from packers, the daily arrivals did not prove excessive, and a gradual appreciation in values was witnessed. The improvement in light weights was comparatively small, [illegible] covering the advance, but heavy grades are up a good 20@25c as compared with the lowest point of last week. The greater appreciation in heavy hogs is due to the presence of packers, and to the increased requirements of the Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland markets. The difference between the [illegible] value of light and heavy grades is now less than at any previous period within the past six months, the former selling to-day at $4.10@4.35, and the latter at $4.05@[illegible]. As to the course of prices during the packing season there is as usual a diversity of opinions, though a large majority seem to entertain the belief that prices will rule materially higher at the close than at the opening of the season. This opinion is based upon the knowledge that over a wide territory the corn crop was seriously injured by the early frost, and as this corn must be fed out as rapidly as possible in order to derive any benefit from it, it is believed that the bulk of the hog crop of the season of 1873-'74 will be marketed long before the season is half over.

To-day there was a good degree of activity both on local and shipping accounts and the market was firm from the opening to the close. The supply, including the stale hogs, amounted to only about 10,000 head. By midday this number was well nigh disposed of, and by the middle of the afternoon everything had been picked up, and closing prices showed a trifling advance on the prices current early in the day. Very few sold under $4.00, while the major portion changed hands at $4.05@4.25. We quote heavy at $4.00@4.25, and light at $4.10@4.35. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
24	220	$4.25	56	237	$4.10	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	218	4.25	53	189	4.25	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	411	4.10	48	251	4.20	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	208	4.20	38	198	4.20	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	237	4.00	38	289	4.05	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	287	4.05	57	239	4.05	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	203	4.05	29	187	4.20	62	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	200	4.20	59	201	4.25	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	200	4.20	43	269	4.12½	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	298	4.00	30	239	4.00	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
119	229	4.00	63	312	4.05	163	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	149	4.25	38	189	4.25	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
118	245	4.05	66	212	4.30	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
132	312	4.00	50	285	4.15	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	201	4.25	64	279	4.05	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	249	4.10	48	263	4.00	39	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	257	3.90	48	287	4.15	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	230	4.30	125	269	4.00	55	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply, though by no means large, steadily exceeded the demand, and lower prices prevailed in consequence. With the exception of about 500 head, which went into the hands of shippers, butchers were the only operators, and trade was sluggish at the low range of $2.75@4.00. We quote common to medium at $2.75@3.25, and good to choice at $3.50@4.00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] ing done.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

LOCAL [illegible]

The Latest Dodge [illegible] Room [illegible]

Registration To-[illegible] day—List of th[illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Latest Dodge of the Sample-Room Managers.

Registration To-Morrow and Wednesday---List of the Polling Places.

It is not expected that there should be anything particularly new in local politics since Saturday, as Sunday is supposed to be a day of rest, when the minds of men are elevated above mundane affairs. The sullen sky and damp weather kept persons in doors, and there was not the usual amount of gossip. The principal topic of conversation was the Hesing-O'Hara dodge of calling a meeting to-night to split the Law-and-Order forces, and enable them to take advantage of the division. The call was published in the papers yesterday without any name attached, and there can be no doubt that it was instigated by Hesing, as the last desperate move to disunite the solid phalanx arrayed to defeat him. Eclecticism is another term for Hesingism, and the men who lend themselves to his base purposes are not to be trusted any more than Hesing himself. The meeting called at Kingsbury Hall this evening may safely be regarded as a fraud, a delusion, and a snare. It can accomplish no good end, it cannot elect a Constable, and its evident object is to play into the hands of Hesing and his man O'Hara, including the Criminal Court gang.

ANY CITIZEN

passing the City Collector's office can look in and find it empty of clerks, who are bumming around town laying pipe in the interest of Hesing. The city pays them for time spent in endeavoring to hand over the Government to the Sample-Room party. A catalogue of these clerks would be interesting, and if they do not attend to their legitimate business they should be discharged, and better men put in their places.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS

perpetrated during the past two weeks are to be continued until the day of election. The Sample-Room party boast that they naturalized at the rate of 200 a day, and there are instances where the bogus citizens were not in the land of the free more than six months. Two fellows got out their papers last week who had not been here quite six months, and one of them has been promised a place on the police force in case the Hesingites get power. How many promises of a like character have been made it is impossible to estimate.

THE NECESSITY OF REGISTERING.

The necessity of every Law-and-Order citizen registering his name, and the names of his friends, to-morrow and Wednesday, cannot be too deeply impressed on their minds. Let every man turn out and be ready to vote on election day, to bury King Hesing out of sight forever.

MR. ADAMS.

In justice to Mr. Frank Adams, who withdraws from the Hesing ticket, it is proper to state that the information regarding his resignation did not come from him personally. While his withdrawal is a fact, he is not so forgetful of the proprieties as to give the information to a newspaper before sending it to the representatives of the party which nominated him. He confided his intention to a friend, and the friend, meaning no harm, let the news leak out, and of course it reached the ears of the ubiquitous TRIBUNE reporter.

MR. FRED GREENE

claims that he was cheated out of his nomination for Alderman at the primaries of the Fourteenth Ward, and that he will run as an independent Law-and-Order candidate.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT

the polls will be open for registration, and it is the imperative duty of every citizen who intends to vote for law and order against lawlessness and bummerism to register himself and see that his friends are registered. The Sample-Room party are not only ready to register, but in the North Side wards, where the Judges of Election are mostly Hesing's bummers, they have been engaged during the past week cooking up the books, putting down fictitious names, so that their repeaters can travel from ward to ward and vote at all the precincts. The enemy will resort to all sorts of unscrupulous tricks and stratagems, and every decent citizen must vote so as to insure an overwhelming triumph. They hope to delay voting on election-day by swearing in every man who is not registered. The importance of registering must therefore be apparent. Following is a list of the polls:

First Ward—First Precinct, Sheriff's office; Second Precinct, Fire Patrol Building.

Second Ward—First Precinct, No. 297 State street; Second Precinct, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets.

Third Ward—First Precinct, Peck Court and State street; Second Precinct, No. 458 Clark street; Third Precinct, No. 662 State street; Fourth Precinct, No. 863 State street.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct, No. 856 State street; Second Precinct, No. 919 State street; Third Precinct, Rowland's stables, Twenty-second street; Fourth Precinct, Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue.

Fifth Ward—First Precinct, Twenty-ninth and State streets; Second Precinct, South Park avenue and Twenty-ninth street; Third Precinct, Douglas Place and Cottage Grove avenue; Fourth Precinct, No. 1606 State street.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct, 104 Archer avenue; Second Precinct, Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue; Third Precinct, No. 370 Archer avenue; Fourth Precinct, Archer avenue and Farwell street; Fifth Precinct, No. 770 Archer avenue.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, No. 23 Canalport avenue; Second Precinct, No. 772 Halsted street; Third Precinct, No. 105 Fisk street; Fourth Precinct, Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street; Fifth Precinct, Lawndale.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct, Maxwell Street Engine-House; Second Precinct, No. 596 Canal street; Third Precinct, Twelfth and Union streets; Fourth Precinct, No. 613 Jefferson street; Fifth Precinct, No. 129 Brown street; Sixth Precinct, No. 26 Henry street; Seventh Precinct, Coolidge street and Ashland avenue; Eighth Precinct, Sampson and Loomis streets.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct, No. 356 Canal street; Second Precinct, DeKoven and Canal streets; Third Precinct, No. 172 Harrison street; Fourth Precinct, 177 DeKoven street; Fifth Precinct, No. 376 Morgan street; Sixth Precinct, No. 467 Twelfth street; Seventh Precinct, No. 331 Polk street; Eighth Precinct, No. 91 Blue Island avenue; Ninth Precinct, No. 305 Tyler street; Tenth Precinct, Blue Island Engine-House.

Tenth Ward—First Precinct, Jefferson Street Engine-House; Second Precinct, Clinton Street Engine-House; Third Precinct, No. 147 Sangamon street; Fourth Precinct, No. 247 Madison street.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct, No. 91 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 39 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 39 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 131 Lake street; Fourth Precinct, No. 257 Lake street.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct, No. 346 Indiana avenue; Second Precinct, No. 420 Randolph street; Third Precinct, No. 422 Madison street; Fourth Precinct, corner of Laflin and Kansas streets.

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 719 Madison street; Second Precinct, 797 Madison street; Third Precinct, No. 921 Madison street; Fourth Precinct, No. 1069 Madison street.

Fourteenth Ward—First Precinct, corner of Wood and Carroll streets; Second Precinct, corner of Wood and Indiana streets; Third Precinct, Fulton Street School-House; Fourth Precinct, No. 908 Lake street.

Fifteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 210 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 274 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 334 Milwaukee avenue; Fourth Precinct, 448 Chicago avenue; Fifth Precinct, No. 92 Milwaukee avenue; Sixth Precinct, Rawson Engine-House; Seventh Precinct, No. 1137 Milwaukee avenue.

Sixteenth Ward—First Precinct, Webster Avenue Engine-House; Second Precinct, corner of Halsted and Willow streets; Third Precinct, corner of Larrabee and Wisconsin streets; Fourth Precinct, No. 554 Sedgwick street.

Seventeenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 285 Larrabee street; Second Precinct, No. 163 Mohawk street; Third Precinct, No. 505 Wells street; Fourth Precinct, No. 496 Clark street.

Eighteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 24 Chicago avenue; Second Precinct, No. 63 Chicago avenue; Third Precinct, No. 187 Sedgwick street; Fourth Precinct, corner of Ontario and Market streets.

Nineteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 260 Rush street; Second Precinct, Turner Hall; Third Precinct, No. 197 Chicago avenue.

Twentieth Ward—First Precinct, Michigan street, near Market; Second Precinct, No. 139 Wells street; Third Precinct, No. 193 Clark street; Fourth Precinct, corner of Leggett and Pine streets; Fifth Precinct, corner of Rush and Michigan streets.

NOT THAT CUMMINGS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am scolded every day, through a mistaken identity caused by a similarity of names, for signing the Hon. S. H. Moore's card to defeat the Hon. William A. Porter in his re-election. I am not that Cummings. I know Judge Porter to be an honorable, high-minded gentleman, just the right man in the right place, and, if he is willing to remain where he is, I propose to do all I can to keep him there, and would advise my friends to do likewise. Respectfully,

E. H. CUMMINGS.

Hellenic Loyalty.

From the Courrier d'Orient.

When Queen Olga of Greece was passing through Galatz, Her Majesty was requested to show herself to the crowd, which was chiefly composed of Greeks, who were most anxious to see her. The young Queen complied with the request, and, giving her arm to the Grand Duke Nicholas, she landed at the court-yard of the Danube Steamship Company. She had just set her foot on shore when the court-yard was invaded by such a crowd of enthusiasts that Her Majesty was forcibly carried away and pushed by the movement of the crowd into the principal street of the town. The crowd continued to increase, and the situation became embarrassing, if not dangerous. The Queen, who had been crushed by the mob, wished to return, but could not succeed, and screamed in terror. The more enthusiastic began to tear her dress and carry off bits of it as relics, and it is hard to say what sort of costume would have been left to Her Majesty if she had not had the presence of mind to take refuge in a shop, the door of which was closed. The police came to the rescue, but at first their efforts were unsuccessful. It was not until they were sufficiently numerous to keep an open way between the shop and the place of embarkation that the Queen could return to the yacht. After Her Majesty was on board a man was noticed coming towards the yacht bearing on his shoulders Prince Constantine, heir to the throne. The assistance of the sailors was necessary to rescue the Prince from the arms of this frantic.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

J. Libell, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Gen. J. Buffum, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Asa Hall, Jr., of Mobile, is at the Grand Pacific.

George H. Hill, of Cincinnati, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Caustin Brown, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. A. J. Warden, of Michigan, is at the Sherman.

Warren F. Leland, of Albany, N. Y., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. H. J. Ball, of Council Bluffs, is at the Sherman.

B. J. Beale, Utica; R. W. Cooper, England; William Woodward, Baltimore; Charles Parmenter, New York, and R. Nelson, of Ishpenning, are guests at the Sherman.

F. D. Marquis, Bloomington; J. P. Southworth, Mobile; A. P. Leland, Cleveland; George Otis, Montreal, and L. B. Patterson, Iowa City, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs yesterday were: Judge John D. S. Dryden, St. Louis; Lieut.-Col. H. P. Valette, Wheaton; Thomas Fairbairn, Milwaukee; Maj. W. M. Taylor, Ottawa; Gen. R. Rowett, Carlinville; Hon. A. M. Simlin, Springfield; Maj. A. W. Edwards, *Democrat*, Carlinville; J. D. Hunter, New York; M. Pole, England; J. M. Broadwell, Broadwell House, Denver, Col.; H. C. Colgate, New York.

There was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning a statement of the marriage of Mr. M. W. Kerwin and Miss Hannah McCarthy, of this city, which was false. The announcement was left at this office under circumstances that disarmed suspicion, and the scoundrel who wrote it had the temporary satisfaction of success in his malicious effort to wound the feelings of a large circle of most estimable persons.

IN GENERAL.

William Cullen Bryant has presented $500 to the Princeton (Ill.) High School.

Judge C. B. Smith, of Champaign, Ill., has just completed a palatial residence at that place.

J. H. Weston has bought the elegant residence of Gov. Washburn, in LaCrosse, Wis., for which he paid $20,000.

The late William Wheelwright left an estate of $900,000, including $200,000 for a scientific school at Newburyport, Mass.

Louise Alcott's mother says: "I am 73, but mean to go to the polls before I die, even if my three daughters have to carry me."

The disappearance of Henri B. Bishop, of Edgar County, a member of the Illinois Legislature that sits again next winter, is still unexplained.

Col. Stoddard Johnson, editor of the Frankfort *Yeoman*, is being named in the papers as the available man for next Governor of Kentucky.

The news comes from Ottawa that the Hon. Joseph Hart, of Earl, is really ambitious to be the next Governor of Illinois.—*Earlville Transcript.*

Queen Victoria held a cattle sale recently at Claremount Park, and gave a free lunch to the bidders before the business commenced. The sales footed up $6,000.

H. C. Burchard has not drawn his back-pay at all, and will not touch it until the next Congress decides upon the pay question, when he will cover it into the Treasury if the act is repealed.

Gen. John B. Callis, who resigned from the army, in 1868, to take a seat as an Alabama Congressman, is now a candidate for the Wisconsin Legislature on the New Party ticket in Grant County.

Rush R. Sloan has been removed from the Presidency of the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad, and the *State Journal* states that there is to be a general overhauling of his accounts.

On last Saturday week the Hon. William H. Cheney, of Saybrook, Ill., ex-Senator from McLean County, attempted to commit suicide by hanging, in a barn. He was discovered and cut down in time to save his life, although he was unconscious for hours. He will recover.

Five Iowa ex-editors have their noses in the "space-boxes" of the *State Register* office; while an Iowa ex-Governor and ex-Lieutenant-Governor and ex-Congressman, ex-State-Auditor, three bankers, and the like, make up a part of the *State Journal* firm; all of which is in Des Moines.

Goldwin Smith doubts "whether a more active or a more virulent poison was ever infused into the veins of a nation than that which is infused into the American Nation by such school histories as are used in the United States," and wants to know "what can be expected if people are fed through their childhood on such stimulants of national vanity and malignity."

The death is announced of J. P. Molin, a distinguished Swedish sculptor. His most celebrated work, "The Wrestlers," representing two men bound together at the waist, and armed with knives, struggling in a duel to the death, was exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862, and was considered one of the most remarkable works of modern times.

To the Public.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1873.—We desire to direct the attention of the residents of Chicago and vicinity to the "Diamond Trade-mark Spectacles and Eye-Glasses," sold in Chicago by Messrs. W. M. Mayo & Co., and Mr. John G. Ashleman, jewelers. These unrivaled aids to defective eyesight have been introduced for only about four years, and are already sold in *more* than a thousand places in the country. The sale has been unparalleled, and by their superiority *alone* have they won their way into popular esteem until they are now sought for far and near, and have been awarded the first place among the spectacles in the market by the emphatic indorsement of *all* who have tried them. They are the product of fusion and polarize—15 per cent less heated rays than any other pebble. They are also free from all prismatic colors, which are as natural to *all other* pebbles as blood is to the human frame. On this account alone they are esteemed by scientists to be the desideratum of spectacle lenses. Hundreds of wearers have *voluntarily* testified as to their superiority, and it has not infrequently occurred that persons living remote from places where we have an agent have traveled miles to procure a pair of spectacles bearing the diamond trade mark, *without which none are genuine.* Remember W. M. Mayo and J. G. Ashleman, and call for a Diamond Spec Recipe Book, the *best* published.
THE SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

American Women in Europe.

Prentice Mulford in the San Francisco Bulletin.

I would say to husbands and bridegrooms coming to Europe, "leave your wives at home." In the matter of keeping down expense, you'll have your hands full without them. You will at times have them more than full. Alone, and you may be able to resist temptation, but when you bring her with you, you simply scuttle your financial craft at the bottom, set it on fire atop, and light your candles at either end. Married men have told me these things in confidence. They say that, once in London or Paris, the woman's financial sense and prudence desert her entirely. She runs mad—financially mad. What she can't spend she gives away to beggars, street musicians—anybody who is by to take the cash. To let her out on Regent or Oxford streets without a keeper is for her to return in two hours without a shilling, and in another hour a van drives up to your lodgings laden with her purchases. When buying dry goods palls she falls back on charity, and wants to adopt an English infant, with the mother included, no matter how difficult it may be to find the father. Indeed, an uncertain paternity only renders the protege more desirable and interesting.

Crowding the Mourners.

A "dead cat" swindle is the latest development of ring trickery. It has just been exposed in Troy, where the corporation paid 50 cents for the removal and interment of pauper felines. The surprising number of funerals led to suspicion, and an examination disclosed the fact that the city was paying several times for the last sad rites of each individual cat, the corpse being resurrected and reburied until it could be no longer handled. Not satisfied with the profits of this swindle, however, the rascals were found to have used stuffed hides when legitimate carcasses were scarce.

ST. LOUIS.

How the Mound City Fares under the Financial Flurry.

The Result of the Government Engineers' Investigation of the Bridge-Question.

The City in Winter---Corners in Fuel---The New City Barn.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23, 1873.

Down here we are dull up to the dullness of a Scammonian editorial on railroads. It takes just about fifteen minutes to learn the average mercantile opinion of the situation and fourteen minutes of that time is devoted to an exemplification of Horace's remark, that adversity has the effect of eliciting talents which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant. No one has heretofore suspected that under the drowsy manner of the representative St. Louisian slumbered a talent for "damming" that would utilize the Mississippi River for milling purposes if the fancy followers of McCoole and Allen had not already patented the right to mill on this stream, and if the bridge had not proved obstruction enough to demoralize the boatmen.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

By the way, this bridge-question is rather a serious one to St. Louis. This is the most unapproachable city on the Continent, and an index to the character of the place is furnished in the primitive method of reaching it. The inactivity which has permitted an old-fashioned, wheezy ferry-boat to constitute the only manner of transit, through all these years of strange prosperity, is astonishing to the visitor. Under the most favorable conditions, to reach St. Louis from the East is an undertaking which calls into requisition the reckless elements of the most heroic character; but to make the passage in winter is an act to be stored in the memory by the side of narrow escapes from railroad-collisions. Aside from the discomfort and danger to passengers, the limited means of transfer supplied by two tired-looking boats prevent anything like an extensive business-connection, save along the line of the river. The necessity of a bridge is and has been patent for years. Yet, with all of this, the probabilities are, that it will be years in building. The condemnation of the bridge by a committee of Government engineers has created intense excitement, and the chagrin of the really active merchants who have encouraged the enterprise is pitiful. This committee was appointed in response to a complaint on the part of the rivermen, who, though time has limited their influence, still represent a means of transportation St. Louis dare not ignore. Her chief hope in trade lies in the South and Southwest, and, while any other people would rely on rail-routes, St. Louis merchants will not. They demand large profits under all circumstances, which, where there is competition, necessitates less freight tariffs, which can be secured only by river. The bridge has been condemned, and the sole concession to permit its completion is the construction of a canal 120 feet wide on the east side. This will require another abutment and a draw; and the estimate is, that it will be four or five years before trains can cross.

CORNERS IN FUEL.

The absence of a bridge is felt severely in winter, as the beds of Illinois furnish the greater part of the coal used for all purposes here. Sometimes even before January the river closes up, and the delay in transporting coal from the other side is frequently long enough to cause considerable suffering. Year after year, dealers run up the price of coal to 40 and 50 cents a bushel for the most inferior qualities; and, year after year, St. Louis complains, and pays what is demanded. The coal and wood yards are now well stocked; so, in order to elevate prices, a strike in the mines is inaugurated. Then, when this is over, the river is next to impassable, and dealers demand their own prices for the fuel stored up in the summer. It is impossible to understand why manufacturers, especially, submit to this. Private families, of course, have no space for storing coal when prices are down; but that large establishments should postpone contracts until winter, is astonishing. This winter promises to be an unusually hard one for St. Louis. The season for fall-trade passed by without profit to the city, as funds were tied up in suspended banks. Every opportunity for speculation and gain was lost by the merchants, who now find themselves poor in currency, and still poorer in the confidence of the country which has heretofore depended on them for trade.

THE BANKS AND TRADE.

The action of the Clearing-House Association in favoring immediate and prolonged suspension on the receipt of the news of the first failures in New York, and the persistency with which the resolutions of suspension have been observed, meet with the most violent denunciation. The bankers of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and Southern Illinois, who deposit here, feel that their confidence has been abused shamefully, and that the reputation for stability under which St. Louis has done business has been bartered for a few filthy dollars. But it is the mercantile portion of this city which suffers most. The trade of the South has been fought for with an energy worthy of Chicago. No trouble and expense have been too great to encounter in this cause, and a brilliant prospect of success presented itself just as the crash came. The South looked to St. Louis to take her products; and those who are familiar with the prosperity of New Orleans middlemen before the War understand what this means. Texas and Arkansas gathered an unusual amount of cotton, and the sugar-crop was above the average. Straitened financially, as the Southern planters always are, the sales must be immediate; and the prospective profits were so large that middlemen could well afford to buy and hold indefinitely. But dealers had not a dollar to invest, and the work of years is in a few months undone. The South feels aggrieved, and, though other cities might do no better than St. Louis, their promises have not been so great. I know of nearly a score of cotton-dealers who have appealed to New York to help them out; but it is an investment that city cannot now afford to make. All this time the merchants have been compelled to borrow their own deposits at 2 and 3 per cent a month for current expenses; while Chicago, and even Cincinnati, banks have met the trial bravely and honorably, and the merchants of those cities have not only afforded the usual accommodations to regular patrons, but have extended their limits of trade. We have boasted of our population and our business, and smiled at Chicago's rivalry; but this has all been pretense. But, when we boasted of our wealth and our ability to weather any financial storm, we were in earnest, and no one seriously doubted that we would come out of the recent trouble with half of Chicago's trade and the renewed confidence of the country at large. Of course, the banks are burdened with the entire responsibility; but the trouble lies back of that. An illiberal policy has marked all branches of business here, and the action of the banks was only in accordance with established local manners. We talk now of keeping out of the grasp of railroad-monopolies, and it is very probable that we will do it as completely as the rural village which is miles from a railroad-station. We won't build roads, nor assist in building them, even to secure the vast fields of commerce now developing in the West. While St. Louis keeps out of the grasp of monopolies, trade will keep out of the grasp of St. Louis.

MANUFACTORIES.

We really have something to be proud of in the way of manufactories, if there is a justifiable pride in what Nature has furnished with but little aid from us. The iron industry, for example, forced itself upon us. West of us, and easy of access, are beds of ores that would have made this an iron-centre if properly developed. As it is, we are running a few rolling-mills and smelting-works,—enough to supply the immediate demands of a local trade, but altogether incompetent to draw the products of the great mining States west of us. Manufacturing establishments feel keenly the locking up of funds in bank. All are decreasing the force of workmen, and all cutting down orders for working material. The Carondelet Works are anticipating a serious difficulty. The men were notified yesterday that they would be paid off in local shinplasters, and a strike is the immediate consequence. These are the largest works in the city, and it is safe to assume that lesser establishments will be compelled to follow the example, and a suspension of work generally is not unlikely to follow. Indeed, everything seems to conspire to give us the back-set that must come before we can intelligently, and with any hope of success, avail ourselves of the advantage of situation, and establish our business on a firm basis.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

We haven't made much noise about this building, but it is not altogether because we deprecate the soothing notes of the bazoo. Recently the jail, a magnificent building in appearance, was completed at a cost known only to the Ring, which fitted out a newspaper office from a part of the proceeds. The developments reached before the investigation was completely quashed alarmed the city, and, when a new City Hall was demanded, an excess of economy was exercised to quiet the clamor of a Taxpayers' League. Yesterday the city officers took possession of the new building, which is situated a good half-mile from the business-portion of town. It is built entirely of brick, frescoed with a whitewash-brush, and ornamented with picturesque lumps of mortar which protrude from between the bricks. It is composed simply of two L's, and is altogether an L of a building. It will doubtless answer its purpose, however, better than the new jail has done. Prisoners—they may be called so by a stretch of courtesy—seem able to walk out of that structure with more ease than Chicago exercises in the selection of a plan for the new Court-House.

FRED HECKER.

His Welcome Back to America---What He Says of America and Germany.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 22.

Frederick Hecker, universally known as the German patriot, arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning, by the steamship Berlin from Germany, where he had been traveling during the summer, visiting the scenes of his youth. He was enthusiastically received by very many of his fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens of the United States. The delegation appointed to meet him at the wharf were Mr. Stephen Strunz, of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. Christian Ax, G. Goebel, F. Gardner, H. Barsch, Christopher Lipps, Andrew Streib, A. W. Bolenius, and Dr. Pannetti, of Baltimore. When the steamer reached her pier, standing at the head of the gangway uncovered, Mr. Hecker heartily greeted each of the gentlemen named, who, after kissing him affectionately on the cheek, after the German fashion, united their voices in three welcoming cheers. Adjourning to the cabin, speeches of welcome were made by Messrs. Goebel and Ax and responded to by Mr. Hecker.

Mr. Christian Ax welcomed Mr. Hecker as a representative of the Germans of both hemispheres, as a true exponent of the liberty enjoyed in America, as well as of the freedom desired in the fatherland, and as a man dear to the hearts of his countrymen.

Mr. G. Goebel, of the *Wecker*, bade Mr. Hecker welcome as a follow-member of the press. He said: "The pen is mightier than the sword! You, who have united the powers of eloquence and the sword with that of the pen in the sacred cause of freedom, have wielded, as with a lever, a power and strength that proved a bulwark to Germania's bonded sons."

Mr. Hecker, in response, said: "Dear friends, it is with gladness that I meet you here. Dear though my fatherland may be, still dearer is the land where freedom dwells and all stand equal. Offer your greetings not to me, nor indeed to any single person. Offer them rather to the imperishable principles of liberty. I have just left that land where years ago, I with others struggled and was banished. It has not changed much. The boasted progress of German institutions is a delusion. They are monarchical, and our people, not knowing what the gracious boon of freedom is, cringe and fawn for favor. German leaders say to me, 'Look at the corruption in high places throughout America; look at the rottenness of your system.' Let them look at home, friends. Here, when villainy is exposed, its punishment is swift, and those who are faithless in high places are pulled down; but there, in Germany, official villainy rankles and hides in secret places, and if the culprit be noble his misdeeds are covered up."

Mr. Hecker said: "In Germany they would not let me tell the people what liberty was in America. At Frankfort they dispersed the friends who had assembled to meet me; but wait, Germans will wake up some day, and when they do know the bliss of freedom, beware, despots, for you shall fall! One of the attributes of freedom is the forgiveness of the vanquished; this is not known in Germany. When the South was conquered by the North in that distressing conflict past, although embittered against the men who fought to sever unity, did the conquerors trample upon their vanquished foes? No! they took them by the hand and said, let us be brothers." Mr. Hecker also referred to the unsound condition of financial affairs in Germany, and throughout his remarks called upon his fellow-countrymen to "bless and love the land where men do not have to beg, where freedom of speech and press exists, and where religion is not torn down by tyrants."

While speaking his eyes flashed, his face was animated, and his frame trembled with the greatest excitement. After the address, the entire party left the ship, entered carriages, and repaired to Gardner's Hotel, where dinner was served, after which Mr. Hecker retired to rest himself, being greatly fatigued.

In the evening, at 11 o'clock, the Liederkranz, Germania Maennerchor, and Arion Singing Societies, in full force, marched to Gardner's Hotel, and in the court-yard sang a welcome song, "We gladly greet thee." Mr. Hecker in a short speech thanked them for the compliment. "The Song of Victory of the Germans" was then sung, when Mr. Hecker, being called upon, spoke much to the same effect as in the morning. He said the Germans in the fatherland would never be happy, nor would German institutions be of the people, until a republic was established. He would go away to his home in the West, and employ himself in the pursuit of husbandry, but he would ever watch with anxious interest the progress of events in Germany; and he hoped that some day in the future, before he left this world, to see that dear land of his birth take its place by this of his adoption, as a land of liberty, peace and freedom. Later in the evening several choruses were sung by the societies. About 12 o'clock Mr. Hecker was escorted into the main hall, where supper had been prepared, and at a late hour the assemblage dispersed. Over 1,000 persons were present in the building. Mr. Hecker will start for his home in Lebanon, Ill., immediately. Extensive preparations have been made for his reception in various cities throughout the West.

MISCELLANEOUS

The entire Fire Department of Boston is ordered to sign the total abstinence pledge.

—Capt. Jack left three widows, one grown daughter, a sister, and a host of little children.

—Dr. Lyman Beecher's old church at Litchfield, Conn., has been turned into an opera-house and dancing-hall.

—Gen. Sam Houston always had on his mantel in his parlor a written notice that "Gen. Houston retires at 9 o'clock every evening."

—Woman's devotion is unmeasured. A Boston brute beat his wife black and blue the other day, and when the court was over she was heard to say: "Thank God, I can sell my bed and pay John's fine."

—Mrs. Scarborough, of Danielsonville, Conn., has been fined $30 for soaking in acid, and thus destroying, a coat which she had seized of one of her boarders for non-payment of his bill.

—The Italian papers say that peddlers in Catholic districts are selling bits of straw, alleging them to have been taken from a dungeon in Rome where the Pope is confined by the Italian Government.

—The London *Lancet* says: "We hear that a club has been formed at Hamburg for promoting the heathen practice of incineration in place of Christian, orthodox inhumation. The club, it is said, already numbers upward of eighty members, each of whom on entering has made a will, according to which his remains are to be burnt. The only difficulty about this proceeding is the cost of fuel."

—Hawaii is another of the little States now afflicted with internal commotions. The household troops of that Kingdom have proved insubordinate. The King rose equal to the emergency and disbanded the entire force, which consists of fifty-four men, exclusive of musicians. Hawaii is now on a peace footing.

—A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* says he instinctively associates sounds with colors. Especially noteable is this in the sounds of letters of the alphabet, the vowels being most distinct. "To be more explicit," he says, "*a* is a red-brown, *e* a light green, *i* rather a blue steel, *o* pure white, and *u* a steel-gray. Words, therefore, are colored more or less by the sound of the vowels; thus, upon the word 'beet' being uttered, the color green is immediately brought to mind. If the word 'shoe' were heard for the first time, the color gray would be in mind, but knowing of the *o* and *e* there is a rapid succession of the colors white and green."

—During the recent hurricane at Tortugas, it is said, a solid bar of iron, weighing 1,800 pounds, was carried 200 yards over the parapet of the fort.

—The balloonists who landed at Caanan, Conn., lately, are convinced that the average Caananite is not a lover of science. When the spilled voyagers reached their runaway air-ship, it was surrounded by a crowd of natives, who had stripped the boat of everything portable, and were then devising ways and means to realize on the whole concern. They appropriated the clothing and personal effects of the aeronauts. Then the man on whose land the balloon struck put in a heavy claim for damages; the man who had caught it, and he who had kept off the crowd, each wanted a slice, and to secure these claims the Sheriff attached the entire property for $900. The claimants came down a little from this sum, but Donaldson & Co. will never descend in Caanan again.

—A fashion writer, in view of the fact that the ladies propose to wear "cavalier boots" turned down just above the ankles, says that with hats jauntily turned up on one side, knapsack hanging at the side, a dagger stuck in the belt, and turned-over boot-legs, they will present quite a brigandish appearance.

—A man named Branton, of Yolo County, California, on a bet of $50, rode a race on horseback against a California Pacific Railroad train. The agreement was that he was to have three minutes' start from the Sacramento and Yolo bridge, and race to Davisville, 15 miles distant. He started on time, riding bareback, and arrived at the depot in Davisville four minutes ahead of the train.

The Tobacco Question.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The Rev. George Trask, the noted anti-tobacconist, is in the city, and on yesterday visited a number of Sabbath-schools, whose members he addressed. A good story is told on the Superintendent of one of the schools Mr. Trask visited, and the pastor of the church to which the school is attached. Upon Mr. Trask's entrance, the Superintendent rushed up to the pastor saying, "Look here, I don't know what to do with Mr. Trask, who has just came in. I can't ask him to address the school, because I have just taken a fresh chew. I wish you would speak to him." The minister replied, "All right; I'll do it. But I guess I'll have to take this quid out of my mouth before I do so."

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms, with modern improvements, on Cass-st, near Indiana—No. 42 Cass-st. Price, $70 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—159 FOURTH-AV., FRAME, $40 PER month.
Store on State-st., near Thirty-seventh-st. New brick at $25 per month.
Good house at Hyde Park cheap.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1322 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., or on the premises. Rent $70 per month.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 OR 15, A THOROUGHLY furnished and convenient house on the South Side, near Thirty-ninth-st.; gas, hot and cold water, water closets, vegetable and coal cellars, furnace, large grounds, and large barn. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling houses, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place); contain 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements. Brick barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$50 PER MONTH, SPLENDID LOCATION, convenient to steam and horse cars, 2-story and brick basement house, 10 rooms, corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms. Also, a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH frost-proof cellar; good location; 137 Loomis-st. Price low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES W. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, WELL finished, in a good residence locality on the West Side, south of Union Park, two squares from street cars; $35 per month. EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS. ALSO, rooms for housekeeping, one block west of Vernon Park, on Smith-st. $15, $20, and $25 a month. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDITIONAL rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEWLY FURNISHED front room for one or two gentlemen, gas and use of bath-room; also a large back room; references given and required. 362 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, in a business block, suitable for a sleeping room or an office. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, 167 Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—SEVERAL UNFURNISHED rooms with full view of the lake. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at 16 Congress-st., before 10 a. m., or at the French Consulate, 135 LaSalle-st., from 11 to 2.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR 245 West Madison-st., near Sangamon, suitable for a small family, or a splendid location for a first-class dentist; also a good room, 15x15, on third floor in same building, with gas and water.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, in a private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen, terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF FINE RESIDENCE, 807 West Washington-st.; $30 per month; partly furnished if desired. Call to-day.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO such as can give first-class references. 108 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT UNFURNISHED room 339 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 50 and 52 Fourth-av.; elegant location; also, second and third stories, containing 34 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, with all the conveniences of every kind, will rent part or all cheap to a first-class tenant; this house is new. Apply on the promises to Mr. BASSETT, or to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE BEST STORE IN THE WEST Division, in the Prairie State Bank Building, corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.; two fronts, good vault, and warmed by steam. Also several fine offices. Apply to C. B. MEYER, Cashier, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A BAKER, A STORE AND DWELLING; good business warranted; rent moderate. Apply to J. SUTHERLAND, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, NOT west of Wells and north of Washington Park, from two to four rooms for gentleman and wife, without children; private family preferred; a quiet home desired, where board may be had or conveniently outside. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL PACKING house, with lard kettle and fixtures complete. Capacity 25 to 50 hogs per day. Address N 89, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board; references required.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

West Side.

127 WEST MADISON-ST., UP-STAIRS—TO RENT, with board, one fine front room for gent and wife; also two neat rooms for gents.

302 FULTON-ST.—VERY NICE NEWLY-FURNISHED front room, with first-class board.

311 WEST JACKSON-ST.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor; one large, with alcove, south front; with or without board; terms reasonable to right parties. Call and see them.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring with nicely furnished rooms; also first-class table.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot; elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND HALSTED-sts.—$2 per day. A few good rooms, with board, from $7 to $10 per week. Day board, $5.

SANDS HOUSE—116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—Elegant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Transient boarders, $1 per day; per week, $5; lodging, 50 cents; single meals, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIVE ARTIST WILL PAINT OIL PORTRAITS from life at unprecedented low prices, and guarantee satisfaction. To arrange for sittings, &c., address W. H. EASTON, Solicitor, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT HOTEL MAN desires to form a connection with some good house in the West. Has had several years' experience, both as proprietor and manager of hotels in the East. References satisfactory. Address C 81, Tribune office.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED. New rolls, $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 33 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 504 State-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 22. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO UNDERTAKE the agency for New York for a distiller of highwines, Bourbon whiskies, alcohol, &c. He has a first-class connection amongst rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers, and can give the very highest reference in the trade as to business capacity, energy, and strict probity. Address COMBES, 1283 Third-av., between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth-sts., New York.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS CHICAGO to San Francisco. T. F. ANDREWS, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PLASTERING BY CONTRACT—FROM 1,000 to 20,000 yards; will contract at the lowest cash price; work commenced at once, and completed with dispatch. Address B 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAP, FOR CASH, A VERY SMALL second-hand safe. Give full particulars, with size, price, &c. Address C 77, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PLEASANT AND safe cash-paying business, with $400. Stock on hand for amount asked. 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORGANS. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell articles of positive merit, needed in every family. 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—5 NEW cottages, 6 rooms, double parlors; 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closet. J. S. GOULD & CO. 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS business building, all rented; location the best in the city. Terms, $5,000 cash, $7,500 in five years, and balance in city real-estate or country farm lands. Address C 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL BUY THE ELEGANT brick house, No. 604 Tyler-st., near Ashland-av., being $2,000 less than cost to build. Inquire 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH LASALLE-ST., EAST FRONT, a very choice corner lot. Must be sold. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND LOT on West Madison-st., worth $8,000; will take $1,500 cash, $2,000 in unincumbered suburban or country property, balance 1 and 2 years. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH—64½ feet fronting east north of Chicago-av. on LaSalle-st. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken this week; ½ cash, balance in 4 years. It is convenient to horse-cars and 'bus lines, in good locality. Is 2-story and basement, with 10 rooms; all modern improvements, well built and well finished. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday on E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 No. 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGES, CONTAINING 7 rooms each, water, bath, &c., in the grove on Hanton-av.; just south of Thirty-seventh-st., being just two blocks from South Park boulevard. Lots, 24 9-12x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley. Can be bought cheap on liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$300 TO $650—EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley, and other streets at above prices. A part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars. By saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots, and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see property. I can give you a great bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY:
The choicest and most beautiful grove lots, fronting on the South Park and contiguous avenues, being the corners of Kankakee, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., and Fifty-third-st.
There is no property near the Park to compare with this in desirability and attractiveness.
The land is high, lies handsomely, and is covered with the finest groves south of the city.
As there are but a limited number of lots of this character in the vicinity of the Park, there can be no question in regard to the certainty of large profit on such an investment. Five years' time at 7 per cent will be given upon part of purchase-money. Title perfect.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKWOOD AND GRAND boulevards, near the city limits, at low prices and on very easy terms. The most beautiful and the cheapest first-class residence lots in the market. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with 50 or 75 feet of ground, at South boulevard, cheap; or will exchange same or other lots for light box-wagon and sleigh. E. L. BRAINERD, Room 28 Morrison Building, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH BRICK basement, corner of Kinzie and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT ON NORTH BRANCH, 80 feet front on North Branch-st., 166 feet on the river, 227 feet deep near Division-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 133x181 FEET TO 20-foot alley, east front, near Schiller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LOT 24x124 feet, near Stanton-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 4, CONTAINING 5 ACRES, southeast corner Wallace and Fifty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2¼ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOMAS L. PARKER, Room 28 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT IN BEST part of Lake Forest, 14 rooms, 2¼ acres ground. Inquire at 28 Oriental Building. THOS. L. PARKER.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS, EACH 25X115 FEET ON THE northwest corner of Ingleside-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres dry, improved prairie land, on telegraph road, 1 mile from Hobart, 32 from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad. Price, $750; cash $100, balance $13 monthly. Office days Monday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, Owner (no agency business), Room 3, 153 Monroe-st. This office will close this month.

FOR SALE—BLOCK HOUSE, ORCHARD, SHADE trees, 10 acres good, dry prairie land, well improved, 1 mile from Hobart, on telegraph road, Chicago 32 miles, on Fort Wayne Railroad. Price, $950; cash $150, balance $12 monthly. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THE OWNER OF A NEW AND DESIRABLE residence, beautifully situated within 10 minutes' walk of the Evanston Depot, will sell it as a reasonable figure, and take lumber in payment to a large extent. The house contains 12 rooms, and is thoroughly finished in every respect. Address OWNER, Box 1067, Evanston Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A FEW CHOICE residence lots, centrally located and very cheap. Terms easy. Apply to owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE houses and lots, blocks, or acres, in Evanston or North Evanston, cheaper and on longer time than any other person can offer, call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, for poster. C. R. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSTON and North Evanston, cheap, on monthly payments, or 10 years' time. No payment down, but annual interest. CHAS. R. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 30-acre tract at Park Ridge; 300 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks, for $300 to $400, in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—ONE HOUSE, choice lots, and property, by the block, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI LANDS—CHOICE TIMBER and farming lands, well located, at unusually low cash prices. Clear and perfect titles will be guaranteed real estate dealers. Speculators and trading men are invited to address for particulars J. A. CHRISTMAN, real estate agent, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED, UNINCUMBERED farm within fifty miles of the city, and worth about $50 per acre, in exchange for good city residence.

FINANCIAL.

EXPOSITION STOCK WANTED—1 TO 5 SHARES, for cash. FOOTE, 133 East Washington-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN SMALL AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON valuables. Apply to bookkeeper, 719 West Lake-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2, near Madison-st.

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY PAPER, FROM $1,000 to $15,000, first mortgage, well secured, on inside property. JAMES H. ABBOTT, 24 Washington-st., Room 15.

WANTED—$1,500 AND $3,000 FOR 3 TO 6 MONTHS on first-class collaterals; will pay good rates. Address S 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $12,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE on good unimproved property on Milwaukee-av.; will pay 10 per cent; no commission allowed. Address AUG. COLEMAN, 107 Ewing-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 OR $10,000 ON some good lots, well located, in a growing portion of the city, worth $30,000. Address S 55, Tribune office.

$450 WANTED FOR 60 DAYS, FOR THE USE of which I will give $50, making my note for $500, with good security. Address where interview can be had to-morrow morning, C 58, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

I WILL SELL CHEAP THE FURNITURE OF A 13-room house, if taken at once. House is full of boarders, and paying well. Apply, with ready cash, and get a bargain, at No. 19 North Peoria-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST., have some well-improved farms and Chicago suburban property, and secured notes on real estate, for furniture or merchandise of any kind. Call and see them.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A DOG; THE OWNER CAN HAVE BY proving property. At 228 Michigan-av.

LOST—A MASONIC JEWEL WITH NAME EMANUEL Corbit engraved upon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOST—FROM 614 MICHIGAN-AV., A CASHMERE goat. Suitable reward will be paid to any one returning it to No. 131 Eighteenth-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST, OCT. 24—A SCOTCH TERRIER puppy, 6 months old, ears cut. Return to 113 Walnut-st., and receive $5.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF LAND IN MISSOURI for good suburban property, or house and lot worth $3,500. Address this day, C 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FARMS BOTH SMALL and large, in exchange for Chicago property; we have improved and unimproved city property to exchange. Owners please send full descriptions. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—4,000 OLD BRICK, AT 279 WEST MADISON-st., early.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, competent to manage a first-class country business (store, &c.); must be able to control $2,000 cash, and come well recommended. Address S 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY—TO WORK IN A DRUG STORE. One with some experience, and willing to do a porter's work, may apply at 141 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT TO make copper reservoirs for stoves. Apply at Chicago Stove Works, near corner of Twenty-second-st. and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; steady employment, and the best of wages will be paid. Address N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUTCHER AT THE PEOPLE'S Market, 382 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BREAD AND FANCY CAKE baker; one that understands his business, and temperate; no botch wanted. Address TOWNSEND'S Candy Factory and Bakery, Joliet, Ill., stating wages wanted and references.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN AND Indiana; 25 laborers for a coal mine, free fare, and 50 railroad laborers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THOROUGH CANVASSERS TO WORK in the city; good pay and steady employment. No. 127 Clark-st., Room 53.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS BY sample at wholesale and on liberal terms. Address N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, with a small capital, to sell goods; articles that pay large profits. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, to operate in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, for Picturesque America and other excellent works now publishing in parts. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability for Appleton's New Cyclopedia, Seward's Travels Around the World. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—MEN WISHING WORK FOR THE winter to sell light articles. No knowledge required, and only a small capital needed; pays largely. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 32.

WANTED—TWO SMART BOYS TO WORK IN boarding house. Good wages. 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL, 13 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO do general housework in a family of three, where they keep a washer-woman. Inquire for three days at 475 Hurlbut-st., near Webster-av. References required.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK IN A RESTAURANT. Apply at 31 West Lake-st., basement.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID—AT 1239 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A TIDY DINING-ROOM GIRL—AT Fifth-av. Dining Hall, 177 East Adams-st. Call this morning.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINE GIRL—ON SINGER'S sewing machine, No. 2. Inquire 121 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS—A first-class German salesman, of ten years' experience, and capable of taking charge of any department in the above line, desires an engagement in some good house; best of references can be given. Address REINHARDT, 116 and 118 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION clerk; German. City references given. Address S 79, Tribune office, stating terms.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER from the East, to run stationary engine in city; best references given. Address W 48, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMANS, AS watchmen, to take care of horses, or for general housework; best of recommendations. Please call at 30 and 32 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY WHO WANTS to go to school and do chores. Apply at 597 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, in a private family to do second-work and sewing, or teaching of children. Please call at 131 Townsend-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY A young lady, who owns a machine. Call at 121 Townsend-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady to take charge of a widower's or bachelor's house; those wishing a servant or triflers need not answer. Address S 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF CULTURE to keep house for a widower or bachelor; a home the object; would like to go to Laramie or Cheyenne. Address N 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook and housekeeper. References given. Address, for two days, G, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A lady having had some experience in teaching music, French, and drawing, and all the English branches, and would give good references. Address W 4, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE clearing $5,000 per year, well managed; capital required $4,000. Address C 52, Tribune office, for one week.

A COAL YARD, IN GOOD LOCATION, WITH A good trade of several years' standing, for sale; would take outside real estate in part payment. Call at or address Room 5, No. 133 East Madison-st., City.

AN ELEGANT FITTED-UP DRUG-STORE WITH a good prescription business, in the best business location on the West Side, for sale. B. J. NOCKIN, 129 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

AN EXCELLENT AND WELL PAYING BUSINESS with fine store fixtures, carpets, etc.; horse and buggy; clears $200 monthly; is in the best business locality; for sale at the great sacrifice of $1,000. For causes and full particulars, call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS places bought, sold, and exchanged. Loans negotiated. P. SABADY, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD TAKE AN IMPROVED farm for an interest in a valuable process (secured by U. S. letters patent) by which green lumber can be directly seasoned, &c. Fortunes await the development of this matter in the ensuing spring. Particulars on application to CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., near State, Room 6, second floor.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—SPLENDID TRADE, location, and fixtures. A capital chance to make money. Apply to J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 12.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO invest in a long lease, furniture, and fixtures of a hotel in Chicago, doing a fine business. For particulars, address A. WISNER, Box 38, Post-Office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $20,000 CASH CAPITAL to take a half-interest in an established wholesale business that will net 50 per cent per annum on the capital invested. Location on State-st., near Monroe. Address P. O. Drawer 528, Chicago, Ill.

$300 WILL PURCHASE HALF STOCK AND fixtures of a profitable business. Articles of merit commanding success. 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

$1,500 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half interest in a long-established and legitimate cash business, paying a clear profit of $600 per month. This is a rare chance, and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS THE SEASON IS SHORT FOR DISPOSING OF horses and second-hand buggies, bring them to the Chicago Horse Market and have them disposed of; horses left on sale boarded for $4 per week. Parties wishing to buy will find our market the proper place to visit. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE AND NEARLY NEW buggy at bargain. Inquire at 99 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD AND STRONG horse, 9 years old, suitable for a grocery wagon, at 57 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—WHITE MARE, 8 YEARS OLD; FAST, gentle, sound, and stylish. Also, buggy and harness nearly new. H. E. GATES, 99 E. Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S GROVE; brought out and returned free of charge; tame hay and grain; a large run, protected by thick groves of timber; good stables nights. All horses intrusted to our care will receive the best attention. Terms, $3.50 per week. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Ill. Refer to H. O. Powers, corner Madison and Market-sts.; Arthur C. Ducat, 155 LaSalle-st.; C. H. Morse, 111 and 113 Lake-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE; fancy Concord box buggy, Coan & Ten Broeke's make, nearly new, with fine bay horse and harness. Room 28 Ewing Block, 20 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT PANIC PRICES, A DARK-COLORED horse, 16 hands, and rangy; perfectly sound and kind, and ready to show 3 minutes or better. A trial for one week, with price and full description, S 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PONY PHAETON, WITH OR WITHOUT top. Must be in good condition, for which will pay cash. Address, for three days, PHAETON, 1269 Indiana-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

MANHATTAN MACHINE NEEDLES, MANHATTAN sewing machines. MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 14 State-st.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker Improved, for sale cheap, at 135 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 218 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented; repairs perfect; open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FULL EQUIPMENT OF carpenter's tools, well selected, and nearly new, with fine chest. Inquire at 99 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—A HOT-AIR FURNACE, IN GOOD order, with pipes and four registers complete. Apply at 326 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SARATOGA TRUNK; or will exchange for bookcase. State where to be seen. M G, care Carrier 34, Station B.

THE OCCIDENT.

Freedom of a Hunter's Life—Duck-Shooting—Wind-Storms.

An Irregular Individual—Lafitte's Men—An Old Trading Fort.

Forced Growth of the Far West—Deserted Towns and Villages.

Fires in the Mountains—Dirt-Roofs.

From Our Own Correspondent

SOUTH PASS, Wyo. Ter., Oct. 10, 1873.

The great panic in the States seems to have overwhelmed everything, and no other subject appears worth writing or talking about. Up here in the mountains, where we have no banks and very little money, it makes no sort of difference, and we are getting on as well as usual, having deer and antelope meat in plenty, and living in as quiet and unostentatious a manner as our forefathers did a hundred years ago. When a hunter has a good buckskin suit, a good horse, and a trustworthy rifle, he sees little else to care for, unless he is a marrying man, in which event he finds a spouse amid the dusky beauties of the forest, who are never loth to join their destinies with those of the stalwart white hunters. They roam about as free as air, unmindful whether railroads are built or not, and caring ever so little whether the National Banks will be able to weather the storm which seems to be surrounding them.

HUNTING.

This is the season for shooting ducks and geese and such "small deer," and, judging from some game-bags I have seen emptied, several of my friends have been remarkably fortunate. The creeks and heads of streams that are sheltered from the high winds absolutely swarm with them, and it requires no great skill to shoot them. This kind of game is a most welcome change from the diet one has been eating all summer, and all hands relish it heartily. Old hunters do not, as a general thing, "go much on" the flesh of birds or fishes, but think the only true food for mankind is deer and elk meat. Perhaps they are right, but mallard ducks, well cooked, are by no means to be despised. To me it is a never-ceasing wonder to see these hunters go out with a pack-mule, in the underbrush which fills the ravines and gorges, and, after having been out two days, return with the pack-mules loaded down with elk, deer, and antelope meat. Young hunters would be apt to brag about such a feat as this, as they would clearly have a right to; but the old hunter, with his yellow wolf-skin cap, thinks nothing of it, taking everything with the greatest coolness, and ready, after he has unloaded his pack-mule, to again start out, feeling full confidence that he can return again in two or three days with a greater amount of meat than ever.

In this region we have some of

THE MOST TRYING STORMS

of wind, sand, and gravel I have ever witnessed; so powerful are many of them that a man can make no headway against them, and is obliged to seek such shelter as he can find until the storm is over. The small gravel sailing about in the air cuts a person's face like a knife, and it is out of the question to see ten feet before you. It is not a single blast, but a good, honest blow that continues twelve hours at least, and sometimes two days. It behooves a man in these times to look out for falling chimneys and timbers, and keep as far away from their influence as possible. Besides this, everything gets

THOROUGHLY DRIED OUT,

and it is impossible to keep anything moist enough to do any good. Some mountaineers try to keep their clay well moistened, but do not more than half succeed, as they dry out even when imbibing their favorite drink, which is whisky. It is really surprising to see how thoroughly seasoned everything becomes, and wagons which have been brought into the country will fall to pieces during the first season, unless great care is taken to keep them well braced together. This is particularly true with regard to wagon-wheels,—the tire first falling off, and the felloes rapidly following.

Some time since, I met

A MOUNTAINEER

who had won for himself no enviable reputation on account of the irregularities of his youth. A more garrulous individual I have scarcely ever met with, and withal his descriptions of men and things were so quaint and original that no man could help laughing at them. On one occasion he had been surprised near his own house by a party of Indians, who fired upon and severely wounded him. He was shot through the upper part of his breast, or, more properly, through the right shoulder, and the pain he experienced therefrom was very severe indeed.

He told me he ran and hid under some low bushes, where it was all he could do to crawl,—the blood meantime gushing from his wound and making him sick. I asked him how he quenched the blood.

"I jist rammed the hole full of dirt, and kept stuffin' the dirt in as long as she bled any," was his reply. "A man does not know what he can stand till he tries. My frame was in good condition at that time, as I had had but mighty little to eat for several days. While I was under that bush, you bet I thought about a good square meal; and I thought about pork, for pork is mighty good, provided a man won't *gorge* himself on it. You know enough pork is enough," said he, "and I allers oppose a man's *gorgin'* hisself on pork!"

I could not gainsay this judgment of the mountaineer, who, to tell the truth, did not look as if he had been overfed for many a long day.

Frequently I met this man, and his fund of information was as novel as it was (in most instances) unreliable. He was an old Texan, and rumor had it that in his youth he had known more about Lafitte the Pirate than was absolutely necessary for his good name. He had lived many years near Matamoras, in Mexico, and it is said that several of the leading families of that town are descended from men who served under Lafitte.

On the Mexican frontier

IT WILL NOT DO

to inquire too closely into a man's antecedents, nor into his ancestry. Every man works for himself there, and, if the reports of the Commissioners are correct, many of them have worked to some purpose, so far as their herds of cattle are concerned. This remark will apply to the American as well as to the Mexican population; the Americans on that frontier being as far removed from being saints as it is possible for a person to imagine.

Lately, while making a trip well to the westward, the party I was with came upon the remains of an old fort, or trading house, which has been abandoned many years. The traces of an old stockade were still visible, and a great deal of the stone-work of the house. In former times there were

MANY OF THESE ESTABLISHMENTS

scattered over the Western country, some of them being quite extensive, and, in their day, great places of resort for the Indians and trappers. If I am not much mistaken, the trappers and hunters had a much more pleasant life than do the present population of the country, with all of their so-called improvements and conveniences. There is a grasping after something beyond the reach of those now living here, and an evident desire to do what cannot be done. In other words, it is impossible to make good farming lands out of the black rocks on the mountain-tops, or to raise crops in this elevated region. The mineral resources, too, are very limited, with the exception, perhaps, of coal, and it is difficult for any class of men except Indians and hunters to make a fair living here. All talk about the growth of the Rocky Mountain chain of Territories

IS BOSH.

There are no lasting improvements being made, and the effort to force a growth where one could not spring up naturally has resulted in widespread financial ruin.

It requires a peculiar kind of a man to make a good frontiersman, or one who can get along successfully with Indians. It has been said that President Jefferson, in his time, considered Gen. George Rogers Clark the most competent man in the United States to conduct the Indian affairs of the nation, but declined to give him any appointment on account of his intemperate habits. He had a brother,

CAPT. WILLIAM CLARK,

who accompanied Capt. Lewis in his exploration across the Rocky Mountains, who was also a most competent Indian man, and for years acted as Superintendent in Missouri Territory. He lived in St. Louis, where he is still kindly remembered by the older people of that city. Thoroughly understanding the Indian character, he had their entire confidence, and was one of the most successful men ever engaged in making treaties with them. In his day, St. Louis was the great centre of Indian affairs, and expeditions were sent out thence up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and far out on the Western plains. It was also the home of the most successful furtraders this country has produced, except perhaps Mr. Astor, who is said to have laid the foundation of his immense fortune in this business. More expeditions have been fitted out from the towns near the Mississippi River, for the exploration of the Western country, than from all other places combined.

I thought, until lately, that the completion of

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

would settle the business for the Northern Indians; but that expectation is now deferred indefinitely. It is presumable that the posts which have been built will be occupied, for a times at least, and that soldiers will continue to be kept in the eastern portion of Dakota; though there are but few white inhabitants there, and, from present appearances, there will not be many for years to come. Americans are famous for forcing the growth of a country, but in this instance it was decidedly overdone. Time will regulate everything, and, if the lands in Dakota and Montana are worth anything, they will in due time be settled up.

For the present there are railroads enough across the Great American Desert, and the building of any more will be a curse instead of a blessing. Plenty of people residing in the Far West will tell you that the building of the Union Pacific Railroad has been

ONE OF THE WORST THINGS

that could have happened to our country. The reason is this: Before this road was built, there was an immense deal of freighting across the Continent, and at short distances on the road there were little settlements. Small farmers raised hay and oats for the animals which continually traveled on the road, and times were good and money plentiful. When the railroad was built, however, all this changed, and everything was monopolized by it. Prices fell; farms were abandoned; and the Pacific Coast received a blow from which it has never recovered.

Times may change for the better, and this frontier country made to prosper again; but at present there seems little hope, and nothing, in fact, to build hope upon. It may be that the completion of the road has given rise to a forced growth in certain localities, and that such unnatural growth is now dwindling away and assuming its former proportions. That many towns have been raised up within the past five years, which have all gone to ruin, is true; and it would have been far, far better, if such towns

HAD NEVER HAD AN EXISTENCE.

Their unsightly walls are still standing, giving a depressing feeling to every one who gazes upon them. Nothing earthly can be more sad than these deserted towns, which are scattered all over the Great Interior Basin. Why they were built is unaccountable. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been expended in their construction; and here the houses are to-day, uninhabited and gone to ruin, as unsightly objects as can be imagined! How much better it would have been had the lumber of which they are made been left to grow in the magnificent pine-forests on the mountain sides.

It has been said, on what appears to be good authority, that the larger portion of the immigration now filling up the Territories of the Far West does not come from the densely-populated East, as might be expected, but from

THE MORE WESTERN STATES,

such as Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. I have no doubt but such is the case, as there is a certain class of Americans who are never satisfied unless they are way out on the remote frontier. They get a farm in a new country where they work and toil for many years until they are surrounded with good neighbors and well-to-do people. Then, all at once, it occurs to them that the place they are living in is too thickly settled, and they proceed to sell out their farm and improvements and strike out again for a land still farther West.

This is perhaps as it should be, and we all know that the American people are every year becoming more migratory in their habits. American families do not, as of old, settle down in a place and stay there for many years, but all seem up and doing, and

MOVING ABOUT FROM PLACE TO PLACE,

wherever they think they can in any way better their condition. It is no wonder, therefore, that many of them have come to the new Territories, where they have built up towns and cities, which, after a feeble life, have been deserted and left to go to ruin.

Lately I saw a statement, which was credited to an Eastern man, who makes up his summary in this way: "The most attractive, as well as the most remarkable, portion of our country is that which lies west of the Mississippi. It is attractive to the emigrant, because it is to that region he looks for a home; to the student of Nature, because of the stupendous marvels of Nature with which it abounds; to the capitalist, because of its wonderful capacity for producing wealth. It is a land of grandeur, beauty, and romance." I do not know that a Western man could have "put it up" any better than this is done. In fact, he might have had some compunctions of conscience in saying even so much. But, when a person living in the Eastern States can see something good way over here towards the sunset, there may be better times in store for us. Perhaps the foregoing paragraph was penned by some man from the West, who wished to do us a good turn among the rich people who live in the Far East.

IT IS NOT HEAVEN OUT HERE

by any means, and he who thinks he is going to become suddenly rich by removing to the Territories may be wofully mistaken. There are very few amusements here; very little to excite a person; and, in fact, not many things worth living for, except it be health, which we have in abundance.

At this season of the year, there are

GREAT FIRES

in this region, which can ill afford to spare its timber. The thick growth of cottonwood and aspen, in the long, shallow ravines of the mountains, takes fire, and, being as dry as tinder, burns with great rapidity. There is no such thing as putting these fires out; for, in the first place, no one cares to work at it; and, secondly, the Indians set fire to the woods in mere wantonness, to see how big a conflagration they can get up on their own account. The wood burns with great rapidity, and dense columns of smoke roll up amid the different ranges, filling the heavens, and making one grand scene of destruction and devastation. Most of the houses in this country are built of cottonwood logs, which

WARP ABOUT

in the most singular manner while seasoning. I heard recently of a man who was buried in a coffin, made of cottonwood boards, which warped about in such a manner as to throw the corpse out of the coffin altogether; his friends were obliged to buy some pork-boxes, marked "bacon sides," out of which a new coffin was made, and the corpse slept comfortably in it. This cottonwood timber splits and cracks easily; is soft for working while green; and, though not the best wood in the world, deserves a kind word for the good it has done certain mining communities.

In one of these fires, a number of houses were burnt, though luckily they contained very little of any value. The flames swept through them almost as easily as if they had been made of paper, notwithstanding the roofs were made of poles on which there was a thick coating of dirt.

THESE ROOFS

are very good in this climate, being warm in winter and cool in summer, and sufficiently tight to keep out the rain and a portion of the snow. It is remarkable how the snow drifts in through the cracks and crannies, and how very searching it is. Roofs that will keep out a rattling rain-storm have no power to resist a Rocky Mountain snow-squall, and the consequence is, there are huge drifts where they are least desired, and an inside passenger frequently finds his bed, in the morning, enveloped in a foot or two of snow. Snow is bad enough outside of the house; but, when it fills up every available space inside, it becomes an intolerable nuisance. Even as I write, I can see burning woods throwing up huge masses of smoke and flame, doing great damage, and rendering the country more desolate than ever.

ALGEBRA.

A Half-Married Man.

On Sunday, as the Rev. Mr. Garman, of the United Brethren Church, in York, Pa., was conducting the services at the Union Church at Yocumtown, York County, the sexton handed him a note. After the sermon was completed the minister announced he had the pleasure of stating that a couple in the congregation desired to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and that the candidates should immediately present themselves. There was a considerable flutter in the assemblage, every one staring around to see the happy couple. After some delay a fine and buoyant couple came marching up the aisle to the altar. The reverend gentleman immediately proceeded with the ceremony, and the groom answered promptly, "Yes, I will," but, to the dismay and astonishment of the clergyman and audience, when it came to the bride's turn, she answered just as promptly, "No, I will not," and smilingly left the church all alone, leaving the half-married man in a quandary what to do.

IRRIGATION.

The Need of Our Western Wastes—Colorado's Experience—The Lesson of Lombardy.

State Control Necessary—How Far Government-Encouragement Should Extend.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is earnestly to be hoped that valuable results will come from the deliberations of the Congress recently gathered in one of our Western cities to devise means for the utilizing of much of the great stretches now lying waste on either side of the Rocky Mountain chain, by the introduction of an extensive system of irrigation. Too much attention cannot be attracted to a matter of so great importance, not only to the particular section of country to be benefited, but progressive humanity in general, and, with the single exception of the forshadowed demand for Government-patronage, it is a matter most worthy of encouragement.

COLORADO

now is attracting, and for a series of years will continue to attract, a large share of attention from our own people who are seeking a home Westward, as well as from foreign emigrants. Kansas is comfortably filled, and chances there for people with small means are more limited than a few years back. Nebraska and Minnesota are fixed on a good sound bed-rock of prosperity; and the Indian Territory is yet beyond all but our envious yearnings. So that Colorado's great midland plains are the new Paradise of the adventurous settler. It nevertheless remains a fact that these, and a vast stretch of territory south of them, and on the opposite side of the Rockies as well, can only be redeemed from their present state of comparative unproductiveness or downright barrenness, and made available to the agriculturist, by means of a

COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is comparatively a new and unfamiliar aliment of farming industry in our country. It is true that California has utilized it with most favorable results, but on a very limited scale. The wonderful fruits of the Mormon system are too well known to require extended reference here. Nevada has turned portions of her Carson and Humboldt Valleys from dreary alkali wastes into blooming fields and pastures by it, and about 100 miles of irrigating ditches are now completed in Colorado. In the case of Colorado, time enough has not elapsed since the undertaking of the work of irrigation to illustrate its advantages by extensive material examples. A great portion of the work was not completed until too late for last spring's farming operations, and much uncertainty existed among settlers all the past summer regarding the progress of the work; hence, while the ditches already completed are capable of furnishing a supply of water to about 70,000 acres of adjacent lands, only about one-fifth of this amount is at this time ready, or in process of preparation, for cultivation the incoming season. This area will undoubtedly be largely increased before the spring planting-time. The cost of the ditches thus far completed have averaged about $2 per acre of their area of supply.

THE SLOW PROGRESS

made towards the general adoption and application of irrigation to a vast extent of our country eminently adapted to it, and too uncertain without it to woo the agriculturist, has been attributable in some degree to the ignorance of our people regarding its workings, but in a much greater degree to the lack of any fixed and equitable system of charges by the owners of ditches or canals, and the fear of settlers and farmers that extortion may be practiced upon them. Without some fair principle of procedure on this point,—some method of positive guarantee to the agriculturist that his interests will not be jeopardized or destroyed by the greed of irrigation Credit-Mobiliers,—there will be much hesitation in seeking and cultivating lands virtually controlled by the owners of canals. To effect this, each State adopting an extensive system of irrigation must, it seems to me, hold, through the conditions of its charters, a control over every organization of the kind, and establish a State Board of Irrigation Commissioners, to be elected by the direct votes of the people.

That a system of irrigation applied to our vast barren or unproductive Western stretches cannot fail to produce most satisfactory and profitable results does not admit of a doubt in the face of the experience of other countries.

THE TABLE-LANDS OF MEXICO,

under the impulse of irrigation, though farmed by the most indolent and shiftless race on God's footstool, using the most primitive appliances, of which the forked stick for a plow is by no means an exaggerated sample, produce two crops of wheat or corn and one of lighter cereals off the same ground each year, these products giving each a yield of 150 to 250 bushels for every bushel sown.

BUT TO LOMBARDY

must we turn for the most practical lesson. The first impression the traveler gets in visiting the Lombards is the thoroughness with which irrigation has been studied and applied. He cannot pass over its plain, productive almost beyond comprehension, without continued wonderment at the industry of man in burrowing channels everywhere in an area of about 7,000 square miles. The natural soil, growths, and topography of Lombardy resemble those of our own interior plains. It lies between 45 and 46 degrees of north latitude, while the latitude of Colorado is from 37 to 41 degrees north. The rain-fall of Lombardy is an average of 35 inches annually, while that of our own great plains is scarcely half as much; but, though its climate is moister and evaporation much more limited, Lombardy practices irrigation at an immense cost, whereever possible. To its ditches and canals of irrigation all observers agree that the Lombard plain, maintaining a population of nearly 3,000,000 owes its rank as holding the densest and most intelligent and prosperous agricultural population in Europe. It possesses 5,000 miles of large irrigating canals and ditches, and double that extent of smaller ditches. The amount of water used is 600,000,000 cubic feet *per day*, and the value added to the land by irrigation is in excess of

ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS,

or three times the assessed value of all the farming lands of Colorado, though it is not as large as single counties of Colorado. So perfect has this Lombard system of cultivation become, that one may travel from the Vicino to the Ada without finding anywhere one acre in twenty without irrigating canals; and so abundant is the product, that it is considered every six acres will provide subsistence and support the year round for five persons. The usual rental of such lands is $30 to $40 per acre, and, in the case of winter-meadows, or *marcite*, as much as $60. These *marcite* meadows, where an abundant supply of water throughout the year is available, as in the vicinity of Milan, give six to seven crops of grass and hay, or an average of 50 tons per annum. The ordinary *marcite* yields about half as much. Thirty-five acres of this ordinary meadow are allowed to the stall-feeding and pasturing of fifty cows.

The yield of other products of the Lombard irrigated lands are quite as wonderful. In

THE CULTURE OF RICE,

for which much of our interior waste is especially adapted by soil and climate, the Lombards, in the perfection they have brought it to by their system of irrigation, give us a valuable hint. They sow the seed early in the spring months, and, as soon as its growth appears, water is turned on, and, by slight embankments, is kept up on a level with the growth of the plant, until it flowers, which is about the middle of July. Thereafter the soil is merely kept wet until the grain is well headed out, and the color changes to a yellowish-green, when all irrigation is stopped. The yield per acre averages seventeen bushels of cleaned rice, worth $50 at 5 cents per pound; and the utmost expense of cultivation, including water, is $20 per acre. Now that John Chinaman is coming among us, bag and baggage, for a permanent abode, his labor, can be utilized to great advantage in this culture.

THERE IS POSSIBLY ONE MEANS

whereby the General Government as the owner of vast stretches of land to be benefited, may extend countenance and material aid to a grand system of irrigation, without laying itself open to be mercilessly fleeced, and by which it may avoid the usual disagreeable features of subsidy-schemes. It is to assess any of its lands actually benefited by the ditches 100 per cent above their pre-emption figure of $1.25 per acre, and hold them at increased figures for actual settlement, transferring the additional sum thus derived from sales, as fast as received, to the treasuries of the different States and Territories entitled to such credit, there to be held as a sinking-fund for the redemption of irrigation bonds. A system of this kind, carefully guarded, would, I think, directly benefit the Government in enabling it to dispose of lands otherwise valueless, and in settling up the Western stretches, while the gain to the States and Territories would also be immeasurably great in the development of their resources.

CHERRY.

ST. LOUIS' INSURANCE.

The Condition of the Mutual Life—Its Trouble with the Law.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, last night, a report of the condition of the affairs of that Company up to Oct. 1, which has just been prepared by E. W. Bryant, Actuary of the Life Association of America, Emory McClintock, Actuary of the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee, and J. H. Kellogg, Actuary of the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois, was presented and adopted. This report gives the total assets of the Company at $5,948,989; total liabilities and reserves, at 4½ per cent, or $6,360,279; excess of liabilities, on this basis, $411,289, there is, however, an excess of assets over liabilities, and the 6 per cent reserves of $745,753; and the Company is allowed to do business in some States on 6 per cent reserves. It is claimed and asserted by the Board that the Company is perfectly solvent. An address by the Board taking this ground has been issued, and will be sent to all policy-holders. The suits against the Company by E. A. Whitcomb, and the suit against Whitcomb by the Company, have been mutually withdrawn; and the suit against the Company by William Selby, late State Superintendent of Insurance, has been laid over by Judge Madill, of the Circuit Court, till Gen. Blair, successor to Mr. Selby, has been qualified and installed in office, when it can be taken upon motion.

CASUALTIES.

Bodies Found in the River—Two Men Injured—Three Persons Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 26.—There have been found six bodies this year in the Mississippi River, near Prairie du Chien, Wis. No one can tell how the poor unfortunates came to their sad end.

Messrs. Carroll and Harkness, of Hesper, Ia., while riding, were thrown from the wagon, and both knocked senseless. Harkness was severely injured in his hip and back. Carroll's face received some ugly gashes, and his body was bruised badly.

Mr. Major, of Iowa Falls, while absent a short distance from his house this week, was called by the cries of his wife and children. On arriving at his house, he found his wife and two children on the outside burned to a crisp, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Run Over by a Street-Car and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 26.—Henry Heeb, driver of street-car No. 3, fell from the car on the trip down last night, about 8 o'clock, and was instantly killed. In falling, he held on the rail of the car with his right hand, and was swung around so that he fell with his head on the track. The car passed over the head crushing it in a terrible manner.

Killed by a Runaway Team.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—Thomas Beard, a laborer on the farm of Pembroke Johnston, west of this city, was killed on Friday evening by being thrown from a wagon by a runaway team. Four of his ribs and his jaw-bone were broken, and he died in a few hours.

Death by Accidental Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—On Saturday, Ernest Collins, son of the Station Agent at Oconomowoc, accidentally shot and killed himself while out in a boat gunning.

Killed by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26.—Matthew Hunt, a weathy farmer resident on Howell's road, fell out of his wagon while on his way home Saturday night, and broke his neck.

British Vessels Foundered at Sea.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The brig Cascateller has arrived at Sagua. She reports having picked up on the 9th inst. a man who is the sole survivor of the crew of the English brig Gamay, from Fortune Island for Boston, salt laden, which foundered at sea.

The Captain and crew of the British bark Corona have arrived here. The vessel was lost in a storm off Tabasco.

Crushed by the Cars.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—A special to the *Daily Sentinel* to-night from Oconomowoc says: "Mr. E. Waite, son of the Rev. D. Waite, of this city, was crushed to death while attempting to board a passing freight train this morning.

FIRES.

Prairie-Fire in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Oct. 26.—A Mr. Burlingame, of Centretown, had twenty-five tons of hay consumed by fire in the recent prairie-fires in that section. Moses Smith, of the same place, also lost a large quantity. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from an engine, as it seems to have come from the direction of the railroad.

Rice-Mill Burned in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Tugliaferro's rice-mill, near Poverty Point, burned, with 7,800 sacks rough rice. The loss is not stated; the insurance is $12,000.

Steamer Burned at New Haven; Loss, $30,000.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Oct. 26.—The excursion steamer Isaac P. Smith was burned to the water's edge on Saturday night while lying at her docks near the mouth of West River. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

OBITUARY.

Cyrus Wakefield, of Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Cyrus Wakefield, a wealthy manufacturer of cane and wicker work, died today.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Probabilities—The storm on Lake Huron will probably move northeastward over Canada, accompanied by southwesterly winds and rain on the Lower Lakes. For Monday, in the Southern States, southeasterly winds, backing to Southwest. Northwesterly winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, for the Middle States; southerly winds, with cloudy weather and possible rain, with somewhat higher temperature, for New England; easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, for the lake region. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Chicago.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	29.83	30	N. W., brisk.	.16	Fair
Chicago	29.56	41	W., fresh.	.27	Threat'ing.
Cleveland	29.25	57	S. W., fresh.	.01	Light rain.
Cincinnati	29.53	58	S. W., fresh.	.69	Threat'ing.
Davenport	29.70	36	N. W., fresh.	.04	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.40	48	W., gentle.	.16	Light rain.
Keokuk	29.78	36	N. W., fresh.	.36	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.67	36	N. W., gentle	.17	Threat'ing.
Marquette	29.56	39	N. W., fresh.	.14	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.51	36	N. W., fresh.	.46	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.81	26	Calm.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.95	26	N. W., fresh.	.12	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.44	51	N. W., fresh.	.06	Light rain.

LOCAL REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—There was a light fall of snow here this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—From 5 to 6 inches of snow fell west of Portage on Saturday night. Captains of vessels which made the harbor during the night state that it snowed heavily on the lake.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Arrived, Egypt and Oceanic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.—ARRIVED—Steamship Wisconsin, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—ARRIVED—Steamship Washington, from Stettin.

DISCOVERY OF CINNABAR DEPOSITS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 26.—The Baldwin expedition has discovered large and valuable deposits of cinnabar in Northern Arizona.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—BEEVES—The ruling of the market during the past week has been slow, dragging for the most part, and unprofitable to those engaged in trade. During the week the attendance has been mostly of local and country dealers, and moderate in extent. Sales were slow yesterday, without exception, the market ruling very irregular, and the number of sales being unusually small. Prices realized show a decline of ¼@½c per lb, live-weight, on medium-weight native steers. Texas steers sold at 3@4¼c per lb, the market closing very irregular. The supply was moderate, numbering only 7,565 head against 8,755 head a week ago. The supply was made up of medium-weight Western and common Michigan and Canada, and a large number of State steers, including several unusually fine herds. There was also included in the receipts one of the best herds of Texas cattle ever seen in this market. The following is a comparative table of values indicating the ruling of the market this week:

Grade.	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	$6.75@7.25	$6.75@7.00
Extra	6.25@6.62	6.25@6.62
First quality	6.00@6.25	6.00@6.25
Second quality	5.25@6.00	5.25@6.00
Third quality	3.75@5.00	3.75@5.00
Inferior	2.25@3.50	2.25@3.50

MILCH COWS—Receipts during the week only 35 head, medium quality, which were taken at prices ranging from $40 to $65, for the supply of the New York market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 13,400 head, against 14,600 head last week. The market throughout has ruled dull at a decline of ¼@¾c per lb on sheep and lambs. The local trade demand was nominal, and but few were taken for the Eastern and New York markets. Sheep 3¾@5¾c, and lambs 5¼@6¾c.

HORSES—Receipts during the week 9 car-loads, or 144 head, all of which have been forwarded in first hands.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Another Heavy Judgment on Account of the Court-House Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—The attorney for the bondholders to-day obtained another judgment against the County of Macoupin, in the United States District Court, for $51,000, being the accrued interest on the bonds sold to build the Court-House. This makes the amounts of judgments $235,000, all of which, except $30,000 principal, is for interest on the bonds. It looks as though the county is fighting against the State.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Termination of a Suit Against the Fort Wayne Street-Railway Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 26.—The jury in the case of Estelle Carey against the Citizens' Street-Railroad Company for $20,000 for loss of foot, returned a verdict, after being out forty-five hours, in favor of the plaintiff, with damages of $1,200.

City Editor Shanks, of the New York Tribune, Interviewed in the Brooklyn Jail.

From the Brooklyn Argus, Oct. 22.

The distinguished prisoner had been "behind the bars" only about half an hour when our representative called. He occupied the witness' room, which was furnished with two cot beds, a stove, two chairs, and a table. Mr. Shanks seated himself at the table, and, taking up this morning's *Tribune*, said pleasantly: "You see my library is extensive."

Reporter—Is this your first appearance as a prisoner?

Mr. Shanks—It is. My journalistic experience has previously been varied by military arrest, but I am a jail prisoner to-day for the first time.

Reporter—What are the prospects?

Mr. Shanks—Extremely good for a night's lodging.

Reporter—You are not looking well, Mr. Shanks.

Mr. Shanks—I am not well. I have been confined to my bed for a week with intermittent fever, and am not feeling at all robust.

Reporter—Was not your commitment unexpected?

Mr. Shanks—Very much so; but Judge Gilbert positively refused a postponement until I could obtain counsel. This may all be good law, but it's poor principle.

Reporter—The *Argus* would be glad to publish your statement as to the merits of this case.

Mr. Shanks—I have very little to say. The question is simply this: Are the writers on a newspaper responsible for the utterances of that journal, or is the paper itself? In every well-regulated office the writers are not known. The whole idea of successful journalism is impersonal. The paper and not the writer should be responsible for what is published. The gentlemen engaged on a paper as editorial writers are frequently called upon to express views in an article that they do not themselves hold as individuals. A large paper could not be run on any other principle. The Grand Jury called upon me to give the name of a *Tribune* editorial writer. I refused. If they are entitled to one name, they are entitled to all. The Court instructed me to answer. I still declined to give the name of the writer of a certain *Tribune* article, and the Judge committed me for contempt.

Reporter—Have you sent for counsel?

Mr. Shanks—Yes. I telegraphed to New York, and expect the *Tribune's* lawyer, C. A. Runkle, will be over to see me this afternoon.

Reporter—What are the antecedents in this case?

Mr. Shanks—The gist of the whole matter is simply this: When the revelations regarding Sprague and Mills came out, the *Tribune*, in speaking of the transactions, very sharply criticized Judge McCue. Taking the statements of Accountant Warren, showing how Rodman had returned $14,000 to the Trust Company, and made good the sinking fund account which he had robbed, the *Tribune* spoke of the matter as the compounding of a felony, inasmuch as this was dealing with a thief and not punishing him. The Trust Company was then in the hands of a Receiver, and Judge McCue was its only other officer—he was its counsel. Of course some of our editorial and reportorial criticism naturally fell upon him. Judge McCue now seeks to get somebody indicted for that criticism.

Reporter—Why does not Judge McCue bring suit against the *Tribune* Association?

Mr. Shanks—He has his alternative of sueing the *Tribune* for libel, but he doesn't take this course. On the contrary, he openly boasts that he means to indict the *Tribune* and the writer of this criticism, and forever after shake the indictments in their faces. McCue went before the last grand jury with precisely the same evidence he has at present. He asked them to indict. The grand jury, after consideration, refused to do so. He has now gone before this grand jury, put the matter into District Attorney Britton's hands, and is using all the machinery at his command to secure some sort of an indictment. He can get it, of course, against the *Tribune* corporation, but not content with that, he wants to get at the individual writer of the article in order to indict him. To secure the name of that writer he has me subpœnaed, and insists that I shall give his name. When I decline positively to do it, he puts me in the attitude of showing contempt of Court. I have all respect for the Judiciary, but I haven't for the individuals who construe law in this way.

Reporter—How long do you expect to stay here?

Shanks—I expect to be taken over the river to-morrow on an order from Judge Davis. I was subpœnaed in the Stokes case, and should have reported at 11 o'clock to-day. I shouldn't wonder if I was committed for contempt over there, too.

The entrance of a *Tribune* reporter terminated the interview. Mr. Shanks has sent for his wife, and that lady was momentarily expected when the writer left the jail. The distinguished prisoner takes his imprisonment philosophically.

DEATHS.

RIGNEY—Oct. 26, at the residence of his brother, 24 Archer-av., Hugh Rigney, aged 56 years.

All friends respectfully invited to attend funeral, to leave Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

RATTRAY—At her daughter's, Mrs. Martin T. Leonhart's, house, Taylorsville, Fayette County, Ia., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, Mrs. Charles Rattray, mother of James Rattray, of this city.

TAPPALAREEO—At his residence, 587 Butterfield-st., Oct. 26, 1873, Septimus Tappalareeo, aged 58 years.

Funeral Monday, Oct. 27, from residence, at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

LAHMAN—Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 26, Edna Goldthwaite, infant daughter of W. H. and Mary H. Lahman, aged 7 months.

The remains will be taken to Marseilles, Ill., for interment.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. LEAVITT.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway and Clinton Hall, Astor Place, NEW YORK.

UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE FROM THE HOUSE AT NORWALK, CONN., OF THE LATE LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, ESQ., COMPRISING

The most magnificent assortment of Furniture ever offered to the public, having been made expressly to order, without regard to cost, by our leading manufacturers. Also, a large collection of Objects of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Chairs, Tables, elegant Aubusson, Turkish, Moquette, Wilton, Brussels, and Axminster Carpets, Damask, Silk, and Lace Curtains, &c. The whole to be sold by auction, without any reserve, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 30 and 31, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. each day.

First day's sale at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. Second day's sale at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway.

Catalogues can be obtained upon application to the Auctioneers.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

GRAND EXCURSION!

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY! AT SOUTH CHICAGO

Monday, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock.

THE RAPIDLY-RISING TOWN OF South Chicago.

Secure a Lot when the Opportunity is Offered.

C. W. COLEHOUR has ordered an AUCTION SALE

Of a portion of his Choice Property at South Chicago, to meet the pressing demand.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT! TURN OUT!

Attend this sale, and buy a Lot. Let the occasion be a MEMORABLE ONE. Date your fortune from THIS SALE. There is no suburb near this GREAT CITY promising as GREAT RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT. Only a sufficient number of Lots will be sold to supply the present demand.

LUMBER WILL BE FURNISHED at lowest market price to those who wish to build, and on credit if required. This is the finest Lake Shore tract south of the city limits, HIGH and DRY, covered with forest trees, near to the magnificent harbor just opened, and near to Grand Old Lake Michigan. PURE AIR, PURE WATER—everything to make home desirable. The improvements already under way insure a large demand for houses, stores, &c. EIGHT MAMMOTH MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS are about completed. The Rolling Mills and Steel Works are well forward.

The Railroad facilities at SOUTH CHICAGO are unequaled, embracing six trunk lines, enough to make a town anywhere. Homes for over ONE THOUSAND MEN must be provided before 1st of May next.

WORKINGMEN, this is a grand chance to secure a HOME and be your own landlord.

SAFER THAN ANY SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT. It CAN'T suspend, or REQUIRE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

SPECULATORS, here is a chance to make an investment!

TAKE A HOLIDAY. GO AND SEE THIS PROPERTY.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, corner Canal and Madison-sts., at 9:30 a. m. The Express Train on the M. S. Railroad leaves Van Buren-st. Depot at 9 o'clock, arriving on the ground at 9:30.

The swift and splendid screw steamer Ben Drake, Commodore James H. Bowen commanding, will leave dock at Madison-st bridge at 9:30 a. m., on the morning of sale, calling at foot of Franklin-st., landing at the Rolling Mills, on the ground. All who desire to view the great harbor improvements are invited.

Vass & Hoffman's FULL MILITARY BAND will accompany the excursion, making it a GRAND GALA TIME.

A splendid collation, served by one of Chicago's most noted caterers, will be furnished under the Mammoth Pavilion used only at OUR sales, which will accommodate 2,500 people, and will be on the ground.

A deposit of $25 required at time of sale on each lot.

The TERMS of this sale are easy, within the reach of every one. Only ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent, or in monthly or quarterly payments at option of the purchaser.

The TITLE to this property are unquestionable, having been examined by Edward Roby, Esq., Attorney for the Selicon Steel Works, whose improvements alone amount to nearly half a million.

Abstracts furnished each purchaser. Full warrantee deeds given.

All are invited to attend this sale.

For Plats or further particulars inquire of C. W. COLEHOUR, Esq., 153 LaSalle-st., or of

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Auction Sale of 40 Valuable Business & Residence LOTS ON WEST LAKE-ST.,

And eighteen desirable RESIDENCE LOTS on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.

We are intructed by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,

at 3 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and on very easy terms, only one-third down. *Fifty* dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable.

This property is very eligibly located, the lots on Lake-st. being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking business locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same street—all being good business lots. Also, 14 lots on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on same avenue, north front—very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.

This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property east of Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 100 feet wide.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Parties having deposits in Savings Banks which have not suspended can make their deposits and first payments by their books. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Parties wishing to attend this sale can take the Randolph or Madison street-cars, which will convey you to the immediate vicinity of the property.

For plats of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 85 Washington-st., or of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

903 WABASH-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling-house, 903 Wabash-av. We will sell the entire household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen, and Dining-Room Furniture, etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CONTINUED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The property remaining unsold at our sale last week, belonging to R. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., will be offered on

Wednesday next, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, AT OUR STORE, 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

When will be offered, in addition to that already advertised, about 50 lots in Hart L. Stewart's Subdivision, corner Forty-sixth-st. and California-av. The terms of sale will be CASH. A deposit required at time of sale, and balance within 30 days. Parties having money to invest can rely on securing good bargains, as the property is ordered POSITIVELY to be sold WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. Full particulars at time of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF COTTAGE HOUSE, And Lot, 25x125,

No. 169 Twenty-eighth-st., between Portland-av. and Garibaldi-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 12½ o'clock, on the ground.

The purchaser of this property at sale on 16th having failed to comply with the terms of sale, the property is now ordered to be positively sold to the highest bidder. The House is well located for a residence; the neighborhood is good, and surroundings first-class in every respect; in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, etc. The title is perfect; Abstract furnished.

TERMS—Purchaser to assume a mortgage of $800 due July 1, 1876, at 10 per cent; balance of purchase money half cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Attraction

At our NEXT FRIDAY'S SALE of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets.

A splendid Piano; elegant Damask Curtains; 100 New and Second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves; New and Second-Hand Chamber Sets and Parlor Sets; Office Desks and Tables; Beds and Bedding, Lounges, Blankets, Comforters, etc.; 25 crates New Crockery in open lots; a lot of Groceries; a large lot Rope and Tackle.

On Friday Morning, Oct. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Mortgagee's Sale of Machinery.

MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 10 a. m., will be sold at 27 North Jefferson-st., all the Machinery on the third floor. For particulars see GEO. M. MCKENZIE, Mortgagee.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Agents.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, On account of owner's departure, of 30 ACRES IN AN ADDITION TO WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1873, at 3 p. m., AT 186 EAST MADISON-ST.

We will sell, as above, 30 acres in N. E. ¼ of Sec. 18, 37, 13, in 5-acre Blocks. The property is well located and easy of access, being within ¼ of a mile of the new C. D. & V. R. R. The ground is high and dry. On the property there are fair improvements; good two-story frame house, 6,000 trees, &c., &c.

As the sale will be peremptory and without reserve, a good opportunity is offered to buyers to make a good, safe, and profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

TITLE PERFECT. Abstract furnished.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

AT AUCTION. A CHOICE RESIDENCE AND LOT, 161 WAHPANSEH-AV.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 28, 1873, at 4:30 o'clock, at 186 East Madisen-st.,

Will be sold the Genteel Residence, No. 161 Thirty-seventh-st., or Wahpanseh-av., between Vincennes and Stanton-avs.

The House is a two-story and basement Octagon Brick, stone trimmings; has 7 rooms, 3 alcoves, 1 bath room, closets, hot and cold water on every floor, gas, water, and sewer pipes complete, in fact everything complete and in order.

Location is one of the most desirable in the city, being in the vicinity of the Boulevards and Parks, and is surrounded by a beautiful Grove. TITLE PERFECT. Abstract furnished. SALE POSITIVE. NO RESERVATION.

TERMS—¼ Cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $3,200, due in 1874 and 1877, balance in 1 year at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE Marble-Front Residence and Lot, 600 West VanBuren-st., AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

The house contains 9 rooms, bath-room, large halls, marble mantels, and finely finished throughout.

TERMS—Purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $4,000, due Sept. 29, 1877, balance ⅓ cash, ⅓ in one year at 8 per cent.

Parties desiring to see the house can do so by applying to C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CONTINUED SALE OF Real French Bronze AND Italian Marble STATUARY, Real Bronze Clocks, Alabaster Ornaments, ON MONDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, At Store 19 & 21 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT THE ARTISTS' DEPOSITORY, Nos. 280 and 282 Wabash-av., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29,

The sale commencing at 10 a. m.

This is the most extensive collection of FINE WORKS ever placed on exhibition. The paintings are by the justly-popular Artists, Elkins, Drury, Paul Brown, Collis, Hammerstadt, Barnes, Matteson, Green, and many others.

The sale is positive, and without reserve. Pictures now on exhibition. Catalogues ready Tuesday, 28th.

SALE OF BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, Silks, Alpacas, Reps, Cashmeres, Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Buck Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

A fine display of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, together with several bankrupt stocks, will render this sale the most attractive of the season.

We will close an elegant line of fine custom-made Clothing in Dress and Business Suits; Fine Overcoats, Pants, and Vests. Also Fine Paisley Shawls; Long and Square Shawls, etc. A fine invoice of Chinchilla, Beaver, and Melton Overcoatings; Cassimeres, Cottonades, Satinets, and Jeans; White Goods, Artificial Flowers, Rufflings, and Beautiful Laces; Hats and Caps, Notions, Hosiery, Fur Goods, etc.; Gents' Merino and Shetland Underwear.

Also, special sale of Government Clothing, Cavalry and Infantry Overcoats, Cavalry and Infantry Pants, Jackets, etc.; all warranted in perfect order, and sizes regular.

Carpets by the roll at 11 o'clock. Regular sale at 9:30.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers

Cannot sell for cash, and collections are impossible. Their ONLY RESOURCE for MONEY is through the Auction Sales of

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Who will, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 9½ a. m., offer ONE THOUSAND CASES in Samples and Duplicates, and they will be sold.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

Restaurant, Saloon & Building, 133 ADAMS-ST.,

Opposite the Court-House, AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 a. m. Bar Counter, Ale Box, Tables, Chairs, Bar Fixtures, License, Clock, Pictures, Mirror, and Stoves.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

ON NOV. 1, AT 10 A. M.,

At LaSalle-st. entrance to "Republic Life Building," will be sold at Public Auction, for cash, the

Two Stone-Front Residences, Nos. 1018 & 1020 Wabash-av.

Each house will be sold separately, and with it the lot, having 20 feet frontage on Wabash-av. The houses have three stories and basement, and will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. By order of Comp. in Bankruptcy. For particulars apply to

R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.